The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,857—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12lines of which go to the inch.

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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Chances of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage [illegible]England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances [illegible] should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. SIRDHANA, 2,660 Tons, on THURSDAY, 24th June, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore daily in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 29th June, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 26th June, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 28th June. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah or Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
, 22nd June 1880. Agents.

M COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

I ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE
GENOA BOMBAY
on the 24th, and on the 1st
of each Month.

P RATES FROM BOMBAY.
ust Foes through the Suez Canal.]

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
s. 220 ..... Rs. 150	1	.... Rs. 40
260	229	 80
380	240	 90
500	360	 140
500	240	 140
500	340	 140
500	340	 140
520	360	 145

ars, free of charge ; Children not above

ry Baggage will be delivered in LONDON
ARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be
from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July, 1880.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino & S. N. Company.
No. 3, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
W HALL	2700	400	T. Collin ..	about 5th July.
E HALL	2700	400	W. Brand ..	„ 21st July.
BRANKSOME HALL ..	2100	700	R. Collin ..	„ 6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril ..	„ 21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL ..	2100	300	Jas Shaw ..	„ 6th Sept.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL
Commanders. Tons. H. P. Nominal.
S. S. BRITANNIA .. R Hutchison .. 3080 400 26th June.
TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
S. S. OLYMPIA ..... J. Craig ..... 2050 424 14th July.
S. S. HISPANIA ..... 3300 400 28th July.
S. S. MACEDONIA ... James Laird ... 2272 406 To follow.
S. S. ITALIA ..... Thos. S. Knox. 2215 424 To follow.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon passengers.
Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs 600
„ „	Liverpool	„ 500
„ „	Marseilles and Genoa ...	„ 450
„ „	Naples	„ 400

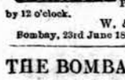
For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.
There are weekly sailings from either place.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE S. S. RYDAL HALL, Capt. O. Lloyd, will sail on THURSDAY, the 24th inst. for LIVERPOOL from the Prince's Dock at half past one. Passengers are requested to be on board by 12 o'clock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd June 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PERSS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, AND FANCY PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
(a) INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	3rd July.
(a) NEPAUL	3526	600	J. S. Murray	10th do.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. B. Breeze	17th do.
(a) KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Ormsby	31st do.
(a) DECCAN	3479	550	W. B. Andrews,	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th do.
(a) LOMBARDY	3723	450	G. W. Hector	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [a] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. M. Robbie ...	2nd July.
ROHILLA	3500	700		16th „

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

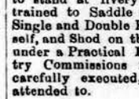
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. M. Robbie	2nd July.
KAISER-I-HIND from Galle ...	4023	700	R. Methven	
MALWA	3933	500	W. E. Thompson	15th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th June 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£3,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TO LET, TWO WELL FURNISHED HOUSES at Malabar Hill, in good locality, to let for the Monsoon, commencing from June up to the end of September. Rent very moderate. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, an handsome English-built four-seated SOCIABLE, with a pair of well-matched large size Gulf ARAB HORSES, aged 5 years, height over 15-1 hands with a double set of Harness. The property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 2,500 for the Turn-out. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

MESSRS. TREMAYNE & Co.,
MINING ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MINING AGENTS
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MINERAL PROPERTIES inspected and reported on. ASSAYS of ORES made and guaranteed certificates of Analysis furnished. Mining Machinery supplied. Messrs. Tremayne and Co. are also in a position to supply capital for the development of Mineral Properties on satisfactory evidence of sound prospective value.

MR. CAMPBELL M. THOMAS, C. E.,
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN EXPLORING SYNDICATE, LONDON,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MR. THOMAS during his brief sojourn in India is prepared to INSPECT and REPORT on MINERAL PROPERTIES of every description throughout the Indian Empire.

As engagements will run consecutively, early communications should be made to prevent disappointment, the short stay which Mr. THOMAS intends making in India, only enabling a limited number of inspections possible.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.—The FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of RUPEES FIFTEEN PER SHARE, will be made to shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 23th of April, 1880, at the Company's Office, No. 70, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 24th day of June, 1880. Shareholders applying for payment of the above distribution are required to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES at the time of application.

By Order of the Liquidators,
NOWROJEE COWASJEE,
Secretary to the Liquidators.
Bombay, 17th June 1880.

A. JOURDIN AND CO.,

LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

HORSES received on Commission Sale ; 2½ per cent. charged as Commission to Purchaser and Seller. Examination Certificates Rs. 10. Professional Opinion Rs. 5. Horses received to stand at livery Rs. 1-4 per day. Horses trained to Saddle for Ladies and Gentlemen, Single and Double Harness, by Mr. Jourdin himself, and Shod on the most improved principle, under a Practical European Farrier. Up-country Commissions for the purchase of Horses carefully executed, and all orders promptly attended to.

A. JOURDIN & Co.,
Falkland Road,
Behind the Grant Road Hotel.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Year ending December, 1879.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,305,590
FIRE RESERVE	£1,350,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE..	£3,051,921
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS.....	£6,247,220

FIRE Insurances granted on most favorable terms.
LIFE rates for Indian Residence will be found to compare very favorably with those of any first-class office.
For Tables and Prospectus apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 p. m., by order of Mr. Mansookram Himmatram, the receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, of the estate and effects of the late Thacker Runsort Mogjee, deceased,

Lot No. 1.

On WEDNESDAY, 7th July, 1880, at 4 P.M., all that piece or parcel of fazundaree ground, with dwelling house, situate at small Colaba, in Ramawady, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 12, and containing by admeasurement 68 square yards, and bounded on the east and west by the public passage, on the north by the property of Dajee Gunpat, on the south by lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th July, 1880, at 4½ p.m., all that piece or parcel of fazundaree vacant ground, with all materials of building, situate at small Colaba, in Ramalwady, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 13, and containing by admeasurement 76 square yards, little more or less, and bounded on the east and on the west by public passage, on the north by Lot No. 1, on the south by the property of Thacker Runsort Mogjee.

Lot No. 3.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th July, 1880, at 5 p. m., all that piece or parcel of fazundaree ground, with the dwelling, situate at Sun-il Colaba, in Ramalwady, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 31, and containing by admeasurement 86 square yards, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the property of Sorabjee Eduljee Agariwalla, on the north by the property of Govind Memajee, on the south by the vacant ground of Dorabjee Nowrojee Adhoroo.

Lot No. 4.

On THURSDAY, the 8th July, 1880, at 4½ p. m., all that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the dwelling house situate at small Colaba, in Colewady, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 163, and containing by admeasurement 142 square yards, and bounded on the east by the Government property, on the west by the property of Nursey Bhoma, on the north by the property of Pestonjee Nanabhoy, and on the south by the public road.

Lot No. 5.

On THURSDAY, the 8th July, 1880, at 5 p. m., all that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the dwelling house situate at small Colaba, in Colewady, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 113, and containing by admeasurement 129 square yards, be more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of public passage, and on the north partly by the property of Pestan Treecum, and partly by the property of Govind Luxoomon.

Lot No. 6.

On SATURDAY, the 10th July, 1880, at 4½ p.m., all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with dwelling house or dhurmsalla, situate at Walkeshwar, in the sub-district of Bholeshwar, and containing 460 square yards, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west partly by the property of Mungooger Sowa, and partly by the public ground of Jagannath, on the north by the vacant ground of Pandoorang Sonar, and on the south by the public road.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 26th June, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT FOR THE DEKKHAN.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

Price Eight Annas.

May be had at this Office and at different Booksellers.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	a.
OUIDA'S NEW NOVEL, "MOTHS."	3	4
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.		

(TO ARRIVE BY NEXT MAIL.)

TWENTY-ONE DAYS IN INDIA : being the Tour of Sir Ali Baba ; by G. A. Mackay	Rs.	2 8
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.		

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,

ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS, WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER.

Sold everywhere.

GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.

Observe Trade Mark.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL TEA ESTATE, KANGRA VALLEY.

NOTICE.—The sale of the crops of this Garden for a certain period to Messrs. MAJU & Co., of Bombay, having been arranged for, no Teas manufactured from Monsimbul *leaf* during that period can be bought elsewhere but at Messrs. MAJU'S, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. There are no longer any Agents whatsoever, with the exception of Messrs. M. H. MAJU & Co. for the sale of the Garden's Teas in *India*, and persons persisting in styling themselves so are hereby cautioned against continuing the malpractice.

W. NICHOLLS,
Attorney for Col. H. Hawes,
Proprietor of Monsimbul Tea Concern.
Calcutta, 14th June 1880.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY EMPORIUM OF THE KIND IN INDIA.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

M. H. MAJU & Co. have received on the 14th instant, at their Emporium, a large Consignment of New Season Crop TEA of 1880 from the celebrated and well known "Monsimbul" Garden in Kangra Valley. These Teas are pronounced to be the best in India, of excellent flavour, warranted pure and unadulterated.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8 ; Extra Fine Pekoe Souchong, Re. 1-4 ; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-0 ; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

Above 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs. three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb. ; Congou, As. 14 per lb. ; Robea, As. 12 per lb.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our two Stamps on two sides.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
M. H. MAJU & CO.
(M. H. Maju, late partner Morton & Co),
Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone, many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of reval or urinary disturbance, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. & 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILLULÆ OR VITÆ, VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend, they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable ; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, nervousness, and sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy ; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES

Are daily being effected in cases of Nervousness, General Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, &c., &c., by

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS,

whose effects are really magical in restoring lost tone to the system (arising from whatever cause), re-invigorating and enlivening the whole corporeal frame, and gradually, but effectively, building up the most shattered constitution.

Although this truly wonderful recuperative tonic is not put forward as imparting immortality, it is not too much to say that by its means new life is, as it were, imparted to the nervous and debilitated, who were evidently sinking into an early grave ; whilst to those of maturer years it will gently and serenely protract the close of life. Thousands of apparently hopeless cases, given up by the faculty, are now in the enjoyment of health (life's greatest blessing), a living testimony to the unspeakable value of this remarkable medicine. Hundreds of testimonials, too numerous to publish, may be seen by any one. This preparation is extremely pleasant to take and none need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this life-reviving tonic for one month, and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances, &c., without any beneficial result, are earnestly recommended to make fair trial of this medicine, which, being concocted on the highest scientific principles invariably gives the utmost satisfaction. Price 1s. and 33s per bottle. Every package of Dr De Roos' Preparations has the words "Walter de Roos, London," printed in white letters on the British Government stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Sold by Messrs. Treacher & Co. Limited, Bombay, and all the principal Merchants in India.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each.
Cash, Rs. 1-4.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM Messrs. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per Mail Steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash ..... Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash..... 30

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American Continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of Quality," in India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Per bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of notification, each	1 12

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

WINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Company's reputation in this Department is so widely and well known that commendation is unnecessary, suffice to note that after prolonged and careful attention, the Management, in conjunction with their AGENCIES in the Continental Wine Districts at

XEREZ,	AVIZE,	BORDEAUX,
ALTO DOURO,	EPERNAY,	COGNAC, &
MADEIRA,	RHEIMS,	COBLENTZ,

have succeeded in perfecting arrangements which enable them to offer an extent of selection of quality and price such as has not hitherto been presented in India ; these efforts have resulted in such largely increased patronage, that the Management have the pleasure of announcing the Company's transactions in the Wine Department to be far in excess of any other House in India—"*dealing direct with the consumer*," and that their best endeavours in the future will be directed to maintain this position by an extension of the principles pursued in the conduct of the business during the past few years, of assimilating its interests with those of its constituents.

SHERRIES,	SAUTERNES,	CARLOWITZ,
PORTS,	BURGUNDIES,	SPIRITS,
CHAMPAGNES,	HOCKS,	LIQUEURS,
CLARETS,	MOSELLES,	BEERS AND CIDERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

	Rs.	a.	
DRAB DOUBLE TWILLED COATS.—The Coats have a stout Lining of Rubber between two Cotton fabrics, so that the Sun or Heat has no effect upon them, and they never stick. Will withstand the heaviest rains..	25	0	each.
DOUBLE TWILLED WATERPROOF CAPES, made from the same material as the Coats	30	0	„
LEGGINS, made from same material as above.....	6	8	per pair.
CAPS	3	8	each.

This is by far the best make of Waterproof for Coats and Capes ever produced for India, and we strongly recommend it to the Public as the most suitable, and durable, for Indian wear.

	Rs.	a.	
STOUT WHITE RUBBER CAPES, will withstand the heaviest rains	20	0	each, nett.
LEGGINS to match.....	5	8	per pair.
CAPS	3	8	each.
LIGHT WHITE RUBBER CAPES, very suitable for walking	12	0	nett.
LIGHT WHITE RUBBER COATS.....	10	0	„
LEGGINS to match	4	8	
CAPS	3	8	
WHITE WATERPROOF SHEETING, 40 inches wide..	4	0	per yard.
THICK DRAB DOUBLE TWILLED WATERPROOF SHEETING, very strong, and warranted not to stick, 60 inches wide	6	8	per yard.
WATERPROOF SHEETS, made from the above, with Brass Eyelets, 7½ feet long by 5 feet wide.....	25	0	

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
NOW REMOVED TO RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

Dark Cambric Costumes, from	Rs.	15	to 35
Navy Serge do. do.	„	25	to 40
Thick Tweed do. do.	„	35	to 50
Fancy Home-spun do. do.	„	30	to 45
Guernsey quilted do. do.	„	35	to 60
Norfolk travelling with extra Jacket	„	45	to 75
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gown, Hood flannel lined ...	„	18	to 28
Warm Oxford Jackets, from	„	15	to 30

Long Sealskin Jackets, from	Rs.	75	to 4
Do. Astrakan do. do.	„	35	to 4
Warm Ulsters do. do.	„	16	to 2
Rain-proofs do. do.	„	14	to 2
Alpacca Cache Poutliere	„	12	to 1
Flemish Linen Dust Coats	„	8	to 1
Dark Cashmere Petticoats	„	12	to 2
Warm Petticoats.....	„	8	to 2

Complete Outfits for Ladies and Children, ready for wear.

Flannel in different Colors.
Waterproof Sheeting.
Cotton and Merino Stockings.
Ladies' Undervests.
Tweed Hats.
Terai Hats.
Fancy Deck Hats.
Sealskin Caps.
Alexandra Jackets.
Shawls.
Scotch Mauds.
Muffers and Wrappers.
Blankets.
Bathing Gowns.
Towels.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Paper Collars and Cuffs.
White and Colored Handkerchiefs.
Neckties and Fichus.
Sponges.
Toilet Requisites.
Fitted Bags complete.
Boots and Shoes.
Folding Deck Chairs.
Ladies' Trunks.
Travelling Boxes.
Hat Boxes.
Soiled Linen Bags.
Leather Purses.
Air Pillows.
Rezais [Indian Quilts].
Rug's Straps.
Silk Umbrellas.
Parasols.
Tin Baths.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes.
Hair Brushes in Cases.
Combs and Powders.
Perfumes.
Soap Boxes.
Luggage Labels.
Pens.
Work Boxes, &c., &c.

NOTE ADDRESS :

RAMPART ROW & CHURCH GATE STREET,
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

[FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1880.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

The Publication for 1880 contains
BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED LITHOGRAPHS
OF THE
PRINCIPAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS
IN
BOMBAY,
THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA,
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INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; WITH POSTAGE, Rs. 5-4 ; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The "Guide" contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date ; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.
ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

AT the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION to be held on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., will move a resolution as under :—

Bombay, 21st June 1880.

To H. W. BARROW, Esq.
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

SIR,—I beg to give notice that I will propose the undermentioned motion at the Special General Meeting of the Municipal Corporation :—

That the Corporation, having reason to be dissatisfied with the failure of the works for providing Tcolsee water to the western portion of the City of Bombay, request the Acting Municipal Commissioner and Town Council to adopt immediate and effective measures for ensuring a constant and adequate supply of wholesome water to the inhabitants."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council, Bombay, Municipal Office, 21st June 1880.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION under the supervision of the Court.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an Order dated the 22nd June, 1880, made by the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, it was ordered that the RESIGNATION of JAMES MOORE as LIQUIDATOR of the said Company be ACCEPTED, and that he be at liberty to retire from the liquidation

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 23.

A further advance of ¼ in Indian Government Securities is reported in Reuter's telegrams of yesterday, Fours being quoted at £81 and Fours-and-a-half at £97¼. Consols were ¼ per cent. lower, at 98⅛, and French Rentes unchanged at Frs. 120¾.

Money appears to be getting easier in London day by day; the market rate of discount is now quoted ½ per cent. below the Bank rate, *i. e.*, 2 per cent. A further payment of £50,000 into the Bank of England is advised.

In the London General Produce markets Coffee was quister yesterday, and Mid. Plantation Ceylon was quoted at 92s. per cwt., a decline of 1s. per cwt. from the previous day. Other descriptions were unchanged. Cocoanut Oil was the same as last quoted, £32 10s. for Ceylon and £35 10s. per ton for Cochin. In Oilseeds Rape was firm, and Linseed quiet.

In Manchester the market for Piece Goods yesterday was quiet but steady at last Friday's quotations, and in Liverpool, although prices were unchanged, supplies were freely offered; the day's sales amounted to 8,000 bales, of which 700 bales were Surats; the Imports were somewhat heavy, 20,000 bales.

The New York telegrams of yesterday still quoted ready Mid. Uplands at 12 cents, and Futures for Sept. delivery at 11·12 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date compare with those of the past two seasons as follows, viz.:—

	1880	1879	1878
Tuesday's Receipts	3,000	500	1,500
Four days' Receipts	12,000	2,500	4,100
Total since 1st Sept	4,798,600	4,409,900	4,198,100

The value of Bar Silver in London yesterday declined from 52 11·16d. to 52¼d. per oz.

Exchange opened here this morning steady at yesterday's rates, and for a time during the day one of the Banks was willing to draw on demand at 1s. 8¼d. per Rupee. There has been a good demand for remittance throughout the day, which at the close the Banks show less disposition to meet. There have been very few House Bills offering, as in addition to the usual disinclination shown to do business on Wednesday, there is scarcely any produce going forward against which to draw. The market in Calcutta is reported to be quiet but firm at about 1-32d. above our quotations. Our rates are:—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8 7-32d.	per Rs
" Telegraphic	1s. 8¼ to 7-32d.	"
" 3 months' sight....	1s. 8 11-32d.	"
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 8 15-32d.	"
Documents 3 do.	...1s. 8¼d.	"
Francs 3 do.	...2·16	"

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at 1-32d. premium for demand drafts and 9-16 discount for 60 days' sight bills.

Government Paper.—The market keeps firm at Rs. 96½ to Rs. 96¾ for Fours and Rs. 104½ to Rs. 104¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

Shares.—The market has been active to-day. Amongst Bank shares, Bombays have advanced to Rs. 745. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Alliance are Rs. 15 dearer, Cooria Rs. 5, Dharumseys Rs. 7½, Hindustan Rs. 15, Jewraj Balloo Rs. 5, Manockjee Petit Rs. 5, Soonderdass Rs. 25. Press Companies are steady and unchanged. In Miscellaneous Companies Bombay Saw Mills show a further advance of Rs. 15, Bombay, Burma Trading are Rs. 10 per share lower.

Cotton.—There has been next to nothing doing to-day, and dealers are willing to submit to a further decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but buyers show little disposition to operate. The arrivals from up-country yesterday were 4,500 bales consisting almost exclusively of Dholierah descriptions. To-day's rates are:—

Good Oomras.....	Rs. 202	per candy.
F. G. F. "	" 192	"
Good Dholerah	" 202	"
G. F. "	" 186	"
G. F. Compta.....	" 185	"
Good M. G. Broach	" 234	" (noml.)

Linseed.—There is a moderate demand at Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-10 per cwt.

Rapeseed is in less request at Rs. 6-1 to Rs. 6-2 per cwt.

Wheat has given way Re. 1 per candy. Soft White is offering at Rs. 31 per candy, but there are few buyers.

Freights are quiet but unchanged at 32s. 6d. per ton for Liverpool via Canal; 35s. per ton via Cape; 47s. 6d. per ton for Havre; 45s. per ton (paid here at par) for Marseilles and Genoa; and 60s. per ton (paid here at par) for Trieste and Venice.

Coals.—There is a good enquiry for cargoes to arrive at hardening rates, but there are very few sellers and no fresh business is reported. For Davison's West Hartley Rs. 19 per ton is now the rate and for Cardiff Rs. 18¾ per ton.

Piece Goods.—There is a moderate enquiry at previous rates, and a fair amount of business is passing from day to day.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	23,000	500	500	4 p. ct	745
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do	750
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do	575
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do	120
Chartd Bk. L. & C.....	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chartd Mercantile	30,00	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do	409
National Bank of India.	87,200	25	12½	5 do	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	280

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	980
Albert Mills	4·0	2,000	1,700	40	205
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	30,000	100	100	2½	67
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	2,000	500	500	15	505
Alliance Spinning	800	2,500	all	65 p. c.	1,740
Bhowanagar Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	950
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	1,000	25	940
Central India S. W. & M. Co.....	2,500	500	5·	30	680
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	710
D. Spinning	2,000	1,000	all	25	993½
Empress S. and W. Co..	1,500	500	all	...	490
Gokuldas Tejpal Spinning Co.	1,000	500	500	20	510
Hindustan	870	1,000	1,000	4	1,035
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,800	...	515
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co..	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40 p. c.	980
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	735
Madras	800	1,250	1,250	75	500
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	70 p. c.	1,350
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,225
Mazagon Spinning Co.	1,000	500	500	30	795
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	40	1,130
Mahomed Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	880
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	2,000	20 p. c.	980
Oriental	4,000	625	625	...	600
Prince of Wales' Spinning Co	1,500	800	500	...	110
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	610
Shoolapore Mills.....	500	1,000	1,000	30	945
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	905
Victoria Mills.....	851	1,000	1,000	50½	650

* P. T. ords.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	...	£20	215-5-0	5 p. ct	210
Do New 4 20 shares..	...	£20	190-14-6	do	26
Ditto	...	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	...	£20	31-15-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	...	£100	1,000	do	1,104
Do. New 215 Shares..	...	£18	196-5-10	do	197

LAND COMPANIES.

New Jolaba Co.....	4,000	2,000	2,925	15	1,050
Freer Land	7,500	150	150	100	24
Mazagon Land & Bo	1,750	2,000	2,000	...	355
Fort Canning Co.....	2,000	1,400	1,400	15	210

P. T. Bonds.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 12th June 1880.

Open, 444 miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	50,006 0 0
Merchandize	1,26,761 0 0
Telegraph	538 0 0
Other Receipts	2,000 0 0
Total Rs.....	1,79,305 0 0

Corresponding week in June 1879.

Open, 444 miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	44,343 0 0
Merchandize	83,637 0 0
Telegraph	308 0 0
Other Receipts	1,000 0 0
Total Rs.....	1,29,288 0 0
Increase Rs.....	50,017 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Victoria, 1,349 tons, Captain R. Bailey, will sail to-day for Amsterdam with a general cargo.

The steamer Glenburvie, 1,012, Captain R. Hay, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant. from Kurrachee (20th June) with a cargo of cotton transhipment for Liverpool.

The ship Lochura, 1,398 tons, Captain J. Hammond, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (24th March) with a cargo of 1,834¼ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 1,737 tons, Captain O. Lloyd, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Douglas and child, Mr. W. H. Bushby, Mr. and Mrs. Alcock and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, Mrs. Dobson, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Mason and child, Mr. J. H. Grogan, and Mr. W. H. Greer.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
22	Glenburvie (s).....	Hay	Kurrachee, June 20.
22	Lochura.....	Hammond ...	Newcastle, March 24.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Rydal Hall, Lloyd, to Liverpool.
Ship Victoria, Bailey, to Amsterdam.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Cobaxin, to Antwerp.
Steamer Calcutta, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Surat, to Venice.
Steamer Glenburvie, to Havre.
Ship Mamnoo, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
19 Chanda (s) ..... Allen ..... Bombay, May 27.
Villes Denvers ..... Beskart ..... Reunion, May 17.
21 Shahzada (s) ..... Burleigh ..... Singapore, June 3.
Manora (s) ..... Cossens ..... London, May 8.
Callirhoe ..... Delargy ..... Newport, March 8.

DEPARTURES.

June 18.—Steamers Arratoon Apear, Suez and Pembs.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.
21 Chindwara (s) .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 23.

From Liverpool.

Wistow Hall s—16 casks salamoniac Rattonjee Jewraz.

From London.

Ravenna s—10 cases varnish Nusserally Surajally and Co, 69 cases oilmanstores and 1 case fruit salt Essoofally Sumsoodin.
Surat s—4 cases printed books Thacker and Co, 3 cases printed books Cooverjee and Co, 2 cases printed books Hormusjee Sorabjee, 1 box gold coins [Rs 39,000] the C Mercantile B nk, 10 barrels ginger ale Bonn Ashley and Co.
Cohanim s—4 cases aniline dye Ootumchund Moocumchund.
Normandy, 103 cases soda water bottles Byramjee Shapoorjee, 50 drums turpentine Nusserally Sh ur lly and Co.

From New York.

Mary L Stone—526 cases kerosine oil Joseph Soares.

From Genoa.

Singapore s—12 cases papers Sigg Sulzer and Co, 200 cases brandy and 232 cases claret Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 23.

For Liverpool.

Olthona—50 bales hemp Vussonjee Veerjee, 2,500 cwts myrabolams Buttonsee Mooljee.
Britannia s—3 0 cwts wheat Morarjee Tokersee, 9 cases peacock feathers Remoobhoy Ruzulbhoy, 60 bales wool Lilladhur Topun, 40 bales cotton dropping Jewraz Merally.
Rydal Hall s—5 cases peacock feather Bundalee Sewjee, 304 bales cotton dropping Tokersee Jewraj, 30 bales cotton dropping and 38 bales cotton Modun Bhimjee, 50 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co, 150 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 200 bales cotton Goddum and Co, 76 cwts cotton yarn Tricumdas Lowjee, 12½ cwts myrabolams Vussonjee Veerjee, 3 bales cotton Nuppoo Nansey, 6 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co, 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co. 2,000 cwts wheat Lyng Moir and Co, 50 bales cotton Geo Lockhart and Co, 287 bales hemp A Blaschcek and Co, 49 bales cotton Thos H Moore and Co.

For London.

Indus s—14 bales hides Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.
Mary L Stone s—10 bales hides Nemeybhoy Gangjee, 200 cwts bones Nathu Ram, 19 bales hides Ramanbhoy Russoolbhoy.
Rydal Hall s—200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 53 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co.

For Trieste.

Surat s—1,450 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co.

For Antwerp.

Cochinim s—20,000 cwts rapeseed, 12,121 cwts wheat and 202½ cwts poppyseed Volkart Brothers.

For Venice.

Teheran s—100 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co.
Surat s—55 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co.

For Havre.

George Gilroy s—1,000 bales cotton D Macfadyen and Co.

For New York.

Britannia s—4 cases rose oil W M Macaulay and Co.

For Marseilles.

Potriano s—2,555 cwts wheat Sigg Sulzer and Co.
Jenny Otto s—6,000 cwts wheat and 2,544 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

For United Kingdom.

Moel Ellion—9,000 cwts linseed Wallace and Co.

For Suez.

Britannia s—15 packages dry rose flowers Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

For Calcutta.

Sindhana s—58 bales cotton Ramjeedass Luckmedass, 100 bales cotton Harvey and Sabapathy.

HIGH COURT.—June 24.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.]

For Judgment.

385-79—Chalk and W—Permanundass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.
For further directions and costs on Special Commissioner's report.
601-70—Hearn, C and L—Shamavahoo vs Dwarkadass Vussonjee and others—Jefferson, B and D.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Thucker Kachra Soondrani, deceased. Rimington, H C and B—Thucker Hari Gokal and others vs Thucker Rowjee Morarjee and others—Khunderao M—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice West.]

For Investigation under Sec. 468 of Act X of 1877.
In person—Jeosub Rahimoo vs Robin Dawood David and another.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
10-80—Chalk and W—Dharsey Nenjee and others vs Marwady Goculchund Lalla—Macfarlane and G.
Long Causes.
65-79—A F Turner [for pauper]—Mathoora Naiquin Fatarpakarin vs. Essoo Naiquin Fatarpakarin and others—H W Payne—Part heard.
6 -76—Khunderao M—Khimjee Vulubdass vs Dewjee Khatao—Ardesir and H.
90-80—Tyabjee and S—Ruttonsey Tharia vs Hajee Khalfan Ruttonsey—H W Payne.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

For investigation under Sec. 468 of Act X of 1877
In person—Hasum Cassum vs Marwady Meggs Agra and another.
In person—Shaik Yasuf Saheb bin Abha vs Bebunbai.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
873-79—Janardhun G—Keeorchund Champaisi vs Madhowjee Visram—Jefferson, B and D—Part heard.
668-79—In person [a pauper], Rustomjee Edulji vs Jemsetjee Pereshaw and another—M. H. Khan and in person.
711-79—Prescot and W—John Graham and others vs Cullian Govind—In person.
564-78—Jefferson, B and D—Dewsey Anand vs Ghunsey Kessow and others—H Bicknell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE.—June 23.

Richards, Lieut, R H A, on duty, to Morar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 19.)

Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.

Mr C R Lindsay is permitted to resign H M's B C S, from 2nd March last.

Mr C E Bernard, C S I, Judl Commr, Central Provinces, and Offg Secy to the Govt of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Dept, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commr of British Burma, vice Mr C U Aitchison, C S I, appointed to be Provisional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl in the room of the Hon'ble A Rivers Thompson, C S I, proceeding on leave.

The Hon C Grant, Commr, Nerbudda Div, in the Central Provinces, an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl for making Laws and Regulations, is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Dept, vice Mr C E Bernard, C S I, appointed to officiate as Chief Commr of British Burma.

The services of Mr G Peck, Harbour Master at Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of the Marine Dept, from the expiry of his furlough.

Surg W Beatson, in medical charge of the Meywar Agency, Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as Senior Medical Officer at Port Blair and the Nicobars, during the absence of Surg J Reid on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr E C Barrett, Assist Supt of the 2nd Grade, Survey of India, is granted furlough for 2 years, under Sec 20, Chap IV, of the Civil Leave Code, from 1st July next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Foreign Department.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Robert McCracken as Actg Vice-Consul for Denmark at Rangoon during the absence of Mr W S Steel.

Subject to the sanction of H M's Secy of State, Lieut T Hope, Bombay S C, Assist Secy in the Foreign Dept, is appointed to be Under-Secy in the Foreign Dept during the absence of Mr H M Durand, on other duty.

Maj J Biddulph, Officer on Special Duty, Gilgit, is graded as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class.

The services of Surg W Beatson, in Medical charge of the Meywar Agency, are placed at the disposal of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Dept.

Military Department.

Military Accounts Department.

Maj J. S. F. Mackenzie, a probationer for the Mily Accounts Dept, is confirmed in his appointment as Assist Mily Acctt, from 26th May 1879.

Commissariat Department.

Capt T. L. Lewis, Sub-Assist Comsy-Genl, 3rd Class, and Offg Sub-Assist Comsy-Genl, 1st Class, to be Sub-Assist Comsy-Genl, 2nd Class, from 16th Apl 1880, vice Lieut E. Palmer, killed in action.

Col S Chalmers, Assist Comsy-Genl, 2nd Class, to be Assist-Comsy-Genl, 1st Class; Maj O M Graham, Depy Assist Comsy-Genl, 1st Class, to be Assist Comsy-Genl, 2nd Class; Lieut-Col H D E W Chester, Depy Assist Comsy-Genl, 2nd Class, to be Depy Assist Comsy-Genl, 1st Class; Capt R Patch, Sub-Assist Comsy-Genl, 1st class, and Offg Assist Comsy-Genl, 2nd C'ass, to be Depy Assist Comsy-Genl, 2nd Class; and Capt H V Hunt, Sub-Assist Comsy-Genl, 2nd Class, and Offg Depy Assist Comsy-Genl, 2nd Class, to be Sub-Assist Comsy Genl, 1st Class,—from 8th May, 1880, vice Col J Keer, Assist Comsy-Genl, 1st Class, retired.

Lieut H M P Hawkes, Sub-Assist Comsy-Genl, 3rd Class, and Offg Sub-Assist Comsy-Genl, 1st Class, to be Sub-Assist Comsy-Genl, 2nd Class—from the 8th May 1880, vice Col J Keer, Assist Comsy-Genl, 1st Class, retired.

Punjab Frontier Force—2nd Sikh Infantry—Surg J A Nelis, MB, Offg Medical Officer, to be Medical Officer, vice Surg E Sanders, resigned.

3rd Punjab Infantry—Lieut C E Wyncoll, 88th Foot, a candidate for the B S C, to be Wing Officer, on probation, vice Capt J E P Mosley, transferred to the Baluch Battn.

Hyderabad Contingent 1st Infantry—Surg G J Kellie, Offg Medical Officer, to be Medical Officer, vice Surg T Hume, MD, appointed Civil Surg, Akola.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Maj C B D Branson, Genl List, Infy, [m c] for 1 year.

Lieut H N Jervois, R A, 1st Subaltern, No 1 [Kohat] Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force [m c] for 1 year 122 days.

Maj E J Wynch, Mad S C, Wing Officer, 12th Regt of Madras N I, is permitted to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which may be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Lieut W A D'O Mealy, S C, is permitted to assume the surname of O'Mealy, in lieu of that of "Mealy."

Honorary Capt and Depy Comsy Donald McLeod, P W D, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Ordnance Department—Depy Assist Comy [Offg Depy Comsy] William Devine, to be Assist Comsy; Conductor [Offg Depy Assist Comsy] Joseph Comber, to be Depy Asst Comsy; Sub-Conductor [Temporary Conductor] James Biddis, to be Conductor; and Magazine Sergt [Offg Conductor], James T Manta, to be Sub-Conductor on probation, from 16th April 1880, vice Assist Comsy J T Hewson, pens oned.

Surg-Maj Henry Cookson is permitted to retire from the service from 20th May 1880, subject to H M's approval.

Marine Department.

Appointments:—Mr J M Faithful, I G S Celerity, to be 3rd Class Engr, I G S Irrawaddy, vice Mr J L Arratoon, resigned.
Mr J L Arratoon, 3rd Class Engr, I G S Irrawaddy, is permitted to resign his appointment in H M's India Marine.
Mr J McGregor, C E, Chief Engr, Kidderpore Dockyard, is permitted to resign his appointment in H M's Indian Marine, from the date of expiry of his furlough.

Public Works Department.

The orders of the N W P and Oudh Govt, appointing Maj C W I Harrison, F J Home, and G T Skipwith, Royal Engrs, Ex Engrs, 1st Grade, to officiate as Supdg Engrs, are confirmed These officers while officiating will have the temporary rank of Supdg Engr, 3rd Grade.

To fill a vacancy existing in the Engr Estabt of the Railway Branch of the P W D, the following promotion is made:—

Mr R G J McCudden, from Assist Engr, 1st Grade, to be Ex Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank, dated 20th May 1880.

In P W D Notification No 176 of 7th June 1880, for "C S I" read "C I E."

In P W D Notification No 179 of 8th June 1880 for "Ex Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank, read "Assist Engr, 1st Grade."

Capt T Gracey, R E, Engr-in-Chief of the Pindi-Kohat Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted 2 months' privilege leave from 5th June 1880.

Mr F L O'Callaghan, Engr-in-Chief of the Pind Junction to Peshawur Section of the Line, will carry on Capt Gracey's duties during his absence.

Lieut C F Fuller, R E, P W D, Railway Branch, is promoted from Assist Engr, 1st Grade, to Ex Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank, from 25th Oct 1879. This cancels that part of Notification No 144 by Govt of India, P W D, dated 7th May 1880, promoting Lieut Fuller from 17th Apl 1880.

Consequent on the resumption by Maj-Genl J S Trevor, R E, of his duties as Director-Genl of State Railways and Depy Secy to the Govt of India, in the P W D Railway Branch, the following reversions are ordered from 9th June:—

Col F S Taylor, R E, from 1st to 2nd Class Chief Engr.
Mr W C Furnivall, from 2nd to 3rd Class Chief Engr.
Lieut E Gleanie, RE, Assist Engr, 1st Grade, temporary rank, Mily Works Branch, is permanently promoted to that grade from 1st Jan 1876.

Resolution by the Govt of India in the P W D, No 1272, dated 18th June 1880.

Read again—Resolution in the P W D, No 1174G, dated 4th June 1880.

In accordance with the principle stated in the Resolution now read again, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to rule that, from the 1st inst, the Supdt Engrs will be divided into three classes instead of three grades.

Order—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic, and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames; and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines,

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, New York,
Agents in Bombay:
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1880.

On the 1st of June we mentioned that a good deal of money was spent in Kabul in the purchase, at fancy prices, of the friendship of sirdars. We stated that we thought the investment a bad one, and that when the amount of money squandered came to be known, the surprise, and possibly the indignation, of the public would be very great indeed. Having discharged our duty by giving a general hint in this way, we frankly owned that we expected to be contradicted. For a long while the anticipated contradiction did not appear to be forthcoming, but at last it has descended upon us, like a two-headed eagle digging both its beaks into our devoted bosom at once. The *Civil and Military Gazette* gives the contradiction in one set of emphatic sentences; the *Pioneer* gives it in another. And to the contradiction each journal adds a suitable allowance of withering rebuke to make us ashamed, and a little grain of sarcasm to make us wince. "Every particular contained in those two extracts (from the *Bombay Gazette*) are," says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, oblivious of grammar, "entirely wrong, and so curiously so that the information would appear to have been forwarded either as a joke or for some malicious reason." The *Pioneer* makes an affidavit that some of our statements were "misleading," and that one in particular was ridiculous, or would be so if it were not "mischievous." This particular statement the *Civil and Military Gazette* stigmatizes at once "false" and "ridiculous." We publish the precious productions to which our contemporaries have given their type and their space in another column, so that our readers may peruse them at their ease. We will here only note the admissions which are made side by side with the sweeping contradictions to which we are treated by the semi-official Denier General of our allegations. Says the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"It is authoritatively stated that the system, which had undoubtedly prevailed, of lavishing large sums of money upon Afghan chiefs has been absolutely stopped, from the day of Mr. Lepel Griffin's arrival in Kabul, and that nothing has been given whatever, the policy having been openly and frequently declared that it is inexpedient in every way to purchase the friendship of enemies." So that large sums have been "lavished" on the purchase of "the friendship of enemies!" The *Civil and Military Gazette* continues:—"No money has been expended on this account during the last three months, and the political expenses have fallen to one-fifth of what they were previous to Mr. Griffin's arrival in Kabul." The *Pioneer* incautiously gives us the key to the monthly expenditure on this purchase of friendship:—"For the month of May the total political expenditure was a little over thirty-thousand rupees," and it states that the expenditure was reduced "from a quarter to a fifth" of the outlay before the arrival of Mr. Lepel Griffin. Now, if 30,000 rupees represent only the fifth of the previous expenditure *in Kabul alone*, it follows that Rs. 150,000 per mensem was the regular outlay *in Kabul* before the month of May upon "the purchase of the friendship of enemies." Of this handsome monthly allowance how much was given in any one month to individual sirdars? Did none of them get Rs. 20,000 in a month? "No chief, large or small," says the Lahore paper, "receives any salary or allowance from the British Government, except those who may be acting as political officers, and who as such receive the pay of their appointment, in no case exceeding Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 a month." We are glad to hear this, and wish we could feel quite sure that it contains no dexterous evasion of the broad fact. But all this has reference to these latter days. We wrote in May, and what we said was amply justified by what our contradictors incidentally admit had been taking place up to May. There was "lavish" squandering of money on the purchase of chiefs, and it appears that the Government of India like ourselves felt that the money was being wasted. The system, we are told, has been wholly abandoned. Is this quite true? What were the Rs. 30,000 expended upon at Kabul in May? Upon the payment of the salaries of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 a month to chiefs acting as political officers? If so, the staff of political officers just now at Sherpur must be rather large. By forming them into a regiment, an appreciable addition could be made to the military force under the command of General Stewart. The system of bribing the Afghans into good behaviour may, possibly, be somewhat modified, but the information at our command forbids us to believe that it has been altogether abandoned. How many rupees will be paid for the recovery of the post bags recently stolen? How many thousands have been paid for missing mail bags during the last six or eight months? Fancy prices are paid for commodities more tangible than Afghan friendship; for stolen mails to wit; for nominal labour on useless roads; for provisions which are scarce notwithstanding; largesse is the rule even now in dealing with these astute barbarians who take the money of our politicals while they are waiting the opportunity to take the lives of our soldiers.

"Save me from my friends," and especially from my kinsfolk, must have been Sir John Strachey's exclamation on reading his brother's defence of the notorious Budget blunder. One would have supposed that the men General Strachey left in India were possessed of sufficient ability to put forth the best excuses at their disposal for their astonishing error. To have deceived the country, and at such a critical time, was not an act to leave unexplained were explanation possible, and still more to have led the leaders of the Conservative party unwittingly to insist upon what was false and to reject with acrimony every attempt to throw any doubt on their assertions, placed them in a position which rendered every possible excuse of the first necessity. The excuses which the Government had to make were very weak, but the supplement now contributed by General Strachey is weaker still. His defence of his brother may be stated concisely as follows:—First.—The Indian system of accounts is not like the English and is more liable to admit error. Second.—The duties of Indian financiers are more arduous and responsible than those of the English. Third.—The blame for the blunder rests entirely on Sir Edwin Johnson and not on my brother John. Fourth.—The Viceroy and the Financial Minister were not instigated by ignoble motives in their error. Fifth.—The Indian system of accounts is an admirable one after all because of "the very early discovery of the error." Sixth.—Not the slightest harm has been done. Seventh.—The Indian accounts would have shown a surplus for the past four years if one would only leave out the heavy items of expenditure such as those caused by war and famine. Eighth—The amount of India's debt is of no account. Ninth.—India is in a very flourishing condition. This is what General Strachey uses ten pages of the *Nineteenth Century* in attempting to prove, and we will take these points one by one. With regard to the difference between the English and Indian systems, we are told that under the former when expenditure is sanctioned a credit is immediately given to the department concerned and the amount is at once written off as expenditure, while under the Indian system the amounts are not treated as expended until actually drawn. Now, as Sir John Strachey was brought up to the Indian system and was appointed to administer the finances under that system, we fail to see what any other system has to do with the blunder; but if we were asked to say which system was the less likely to lead to errors, we should certainly say the Indian, in that the actual expenses incurred, and as they are incurred, are brought more prominently before the attention of the heads of departments. But, however this may be, the plea put forward by General Strachey in behalf of his brother is simply a plea of incompetency. He says:—"In ordinary times the irregularity thus caused is of small practical moment, but the position becomes very different when, as in time of war or other emergency, such as famine, the expenditure ceases to be thus regular. In such circumstances, simultaneously with the relaxation of control over the expenditure, the preparation of the accounts becomes difficult, punctuality is often rendered impossible, the audit is delayed, and a prompt statement of the actual expenditure becomes impossible. There is no reasonable doubt that it was mainly to an unfortunate combination of circumstances such as have been thus indicated that the miscalculations of the Budget of 1880-81 are due." Now, if this means anything it means that Sir John Strachey was incompetent to manage the finances of India in time of war or famine; that he could steer the ship when the waters were smooth, but immediately that the winds blew, from whatever quarters, whether from that of war or famine or any other quarter of the financial heavens, he was quite unable to control the helm, and the vessel necessarily ran on the rocks of deficit. Other finance ministers have brought forward responsible budgets here in time of war and famine, and to say that these exigencies were the cause of the error, simply pronounces Sir John Strachey unfit for his position.

General Strachey's second contention that the duties of the Indian Finance Minister is more arduous and responsible than those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer only leads to the same conclusion. He states:—"The multiplicity of places where the revenue is received and the expenditure is incurred renders it necessary to maintain a large working balance in the treasuries taken together, and the utmost watchfulness is required to reduce to a minimum the balance thus locked up, &c. There is nothing analogous to this class of duties in the British public service, and without a due appreciation of this precise nature, it would be an act of extreme presumption to judge unfavourably any temporary failure which may occasionally arise in their discharge in exceptional circumstances." Could anything be weaker! Unfortunately for General Strachey and his brother, the British people, as would appear by the expressions of a united Press, both in England and in India, do not hesitate to commit this "act of extreme presumption" in judging most unfavourably his brother's "temporary failure"; and in

617 3

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 23, 4-40 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8¾d., received 37 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 30 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52¾d. per ounce market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 88; Four-and-a-half ditto, 81.

MURDER OF MULLIKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 23.

After General Hills had left Logar the Altimar people came down from the hills and murdered two mulliks of Baraki Rogan, who had been friendly to us. Two mulliks in Maidan were also killed owing to their friendship to the British. Unless measures are taken to punish the murderers, it will be difficult for us to find mulliks to bid us at all.

NEWS FROM JALLALABAD.

Jallalabad news is that the Mandozais, whose Jirga lately made submission, have been doing good service. They drove off Mullah Fakir who was besieging the brother of the Governor of Jallalabad at Saughens.

AFFAIRS AT JALLALABAD.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

KABUL, June 22.—The disturbance caused by Mulla Fakir in Jallalabad is only local, the rest of the district is quiet. Mandazais are assembling to assist Sirdar Kalu Khan and drive away the Fakir.

GENERAL GOUGH'S BRIGADE AND THE GHAZNI FORCE.

[illegible] the failure of local supplies General [illegible] Brigade moves into Kohdaman to-morrow, [illegible]er similar reason the Ghazni Force will probably return into the Logar Valley. The general aspect of affairs is reassuring.

The Khairs Kheyl robbers on the Lattabund road are giving considerable trouble.

A portion of the English mail for Kabul was carried off this morning.

The inhabitants of Upper Logar and Maidan have resisted the invasion of the Ghasis, and in those districts as yet there are consequently no large hostile gatherings.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

PARLIAMENTARY.

DEBATE ON MR. BRADLAUGH'S CASE.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

After two days' debate, the House of Commons last night negatived, by 275 to 230, the motion of Mr. Labouchere to permit Mr. Bradlaugh to make an affirmation in lieu of the oath of allegiance. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, and other prominent Ministers voted in the minority. The Conservative papers criticise the result as a defeat of the Government.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

[illegible]rnet Wolseley has received the Grand [illegible] Order of the Bath.

[illegible]E OF CONNAUGHT AND [illegible]RINCE CHRISTIAN.

[illegible] Connaught and Prince Christian [illegible]onorary rank of General in the [illegible]nferred upon them.

[illegible]UGH ORDERED INTO [illegible]Y OF THE SERJEANT-

LONDON, JUNE 23.

[illegible] Mr. Bradlaugh presented him- [illegible]bar of the House of Commons and [illegible] his seat as a duly returned member, [illegible]hen he was ordered by the Speaker to withdraw. On refusing to obey, he was ordered into the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia passed Suez Canal at 4 p. m. on 22nd inst. for Bombay.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday.

LONDON, JUNE 22

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras 4 15-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings..... 6

8¼ lbs. do. 7-1¼

40s Mule Twist..... 0-11

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 98⅛

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 120½

Bar Silver 52⅛

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 81

4½ per cent. do. 87¼

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Propontis and Hutton.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JUNE 23, 6-30 a.m.

Mail steamer Deccan from Aden arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 23.

CANNANORE, 4-13 p. m.—Weather cloudy; Wind N. W. Fall of rain 6 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-20 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind N. W. to S. E. thermometer 79; barometer 29·922. Fall of rain 52 cents.

TUTICORIN 3-55 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. W.; thermometer 91; barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 1 inche 39 cents.

CAPTAIN WALSHE has decided on public grounds to appeal against the legality of the recent election in which Mr. Martin Wood was declared the successful candidate. The First Magistrate, Mr. Cooper, has fixed Wednesday next for the hearing of the case. We understand that Capt. Walshe has no personal end in view in pressing this case to a decision, as he does not intend at present to stand for the Corporation. His sole desire is to ensure that such elections should be conducted with strict regard to legal forms.

THE *Indian Herald*, published at Allahabad, came out on the 21st inst., greatly enlarged and improved.

THE clergyman of the Unionist Church at Simla is said by the *Englishman* to have given up praying for the Viceroy.

THE Poona Fine Arts Exhibition is to open on the 20th September. We hope it will represent not only the Art of the Bombay Presidency, but of all India, and we hear that enough support has been promised already from amateur exhibitors to ensure its success.

WITH reference to the Press Commissioner's telegram of 2nd June, regarding capture of thieves and recovery of property stolen on 23rd May on the Kojuk, General Primrose telegraphs that the Officer Commanding at Chaman reports that only 1 jemadar and 4 men of the levies accompanied the party, Poona Horse, he sent out in pursuit, and that the recovery of the property and capture of thieves was effected entirely by the Poona Horse.

THE crop and weather reports for the week ending the 15th instant state that rain is urgently wanted in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. The report from Poona says "rain much wanted;" and in Sholapur it is "very much wanted for the *kharif* sowings." In Dharwar the sowing of the rice crops has been suspended. In the Punjab also rain is much wanted for the *kharif* sowings. Reports from Nepal, dated Khatmandu, 8th June, state that the weather was sultry and oppressive. The spring crops were estimated to be about 25 per cent. below the average owing to the constant rain.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says the last Monday popular concert in Simla was very successful. The rooms were crowded for the first time this season, the attraction being the news that Lord Ripon was expected to attend. One of His Excellency's A.D.C.'s Captain Barrington Foote, took part in the performances. His first effort was in a religious strain,—in *Mon ame a dieu*. Responding to the warm applause which followed this performance, the gallant artist gave a droll comic song. The sequence perhaps said more for the singer's versatility than the depth and fervour of his religious emotions.

IT seems that Mr. Tennyson received £300 for his poem "De Profundis" in the last number of the *Nineteenth Century*. It consisted of sixty-five lines.

TERRIBLE ravages are being made in the French vineyards by the Phylloxera Devastatrix. With a view to the utilisation and application of the means which science has discovered for destroying the insect, a society of vine-growers has just been formed, to secure from attack the attenuated acres of vineland still left unmolested.

ACCORDING to the last military estimates, there are at the present time 17,209 officers on the active list in the sixteen German army corps and 2,117 in the Bavarian army; while there are also 6,091 landwehr officers, besides 5,321 reserve officers in the German and 1,539 in the Bavarian army. There would consequently be 31,275 officers immediately available, while, in addition to these, a large number of men belonging to the lately created rank of feldwebel lieutenant and also a certain number of vice-feldwebels would be ready to do duty as officers in case of mobilization. Altogether, therefore, the German military authorities would, it is calculated, be able to dispose of the services of over 40,000 officers.

MR. BRADLAUGH delivered a lecture the other evening on "Oaths, Affirmations, and Outlawries." With respect to his position in relation to the House of Commons, Mr. Bradlaugh said that after the report of the committee had been presented he would go to the table, and either take the oath and his seat, or leave the House to exercise any power it could against him, for he would not give way while he lived. He doubted whether the Liberals would be true enough to carry the bill of which Mr. Labouchere had given notice, enabling members who preferred to make an affirmation; but if it passed the Commons he was quite certain the House of Lords would reject it. Therefore, to trust to the passing of that measure would be simply leaning on a rotten reed.

IT is said that the North Pole will soon be girdled by a series of observing stations, from which siege can be laid to its mysteries in an organized and leisurely fashion. From these stations continuous observations (which alone are of any scientific utility) can be carried on for years in all departments of science, but especially in meteorology, and when practicable small exploring expeditions can be sent out. The countries which have decided to take this important step are Russia, Denmark, Holland, Austria, the United States, and probably Canada; and the points chosen for stations are the mouth of the Lena, the New Siberian Islands, Novo Zembla, Spitzbergen, Point Barrow in Alaska, Upernavik in West Greenland, and the north coast of British America.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* hopes that in future when the *Standard* perpetrates a joke it will follow the example of Artemus Ward, and append a warning footnote. The bogus letter which it manufactured by substituting Lord Beaconsfield's name for that of Count Karolyi in Mr. Gladstone's famous letter has not merely been accepted as genuine by many Conservatives in England, but it has been reproduced as genuine abroad. It is of more serious moment that the parody was translated into Russian and printed as a genuine apology from Mr. Gladstone to Lord Beaconsfield in all the Russian papers. In its foreign dress it was accepted as a serious document, and great was the dismay of Mr. Gladstone's Russian admirers on reading what pretended to be an unqualified acceptance of the Eastern policy of his predecessor by the English Prime Minister. Several days elapsed before the real nature of the letter was discovered.

It is said that at the Conference of the Ambassadors, which all the Powers have now consented to, and which is to meet at Berlin, great care will be taken not to fix on any new frontier line between Greece and Turkey that might perchance raise a second Albanian question, As has been already stated, the two Powers concerned are to be excluded from the Conference; but it is considered possible that representatives of both may attend the Technical Commission, which will afterwards carry out on the spot the instructions of the Conference for the purpose of supplying local information and evidence. The St. Petersburg *Novosti* observes:—"At length the moment is come for a final squaring-up of longs-tanding accounts. Henceforth the annihilation of Turkey becomes a question of the first rank, to the solution of which the new conference will have to address itself. The Congress of 1878 decreed the first division of Turkey; the Congress of 1880 will be obliged involuntarily to sanction a second division, and then the question will come, 'Can the Ottoman Empire continue to exist in Europe after the loss of nearly all its European possessions?'"

A MOSCOW correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, who professes to be well acquainted with the situation of China, gives the following facts concerning the strength of the army of the Celestial Empire:—It is reckoned to consist, according to good authorities, of 600,000 men. Of these, however, only 200,000 infantry and 80,000 horse form the standing army. The rest only serve as garrisons. This army is not by any means, though it has improved since 1860, to be compared with any European army. Only a small part of it has European weapons and has been drilled by English and French officers; the greater part of it is only supplied with heavy, rusty sabres, pikes and even bows and arrows. The guard of the Palace quartered at Pekin, numbers 17,000 men. It consists of six battalions of infantry, of whom four only are provided with breech-loaders, the remaining two with muskets 6ft. long, which require two men to fire, one serving as support to the weapon while the other shoots, and of 2,000 horse. Also belonging to the guard are 24 Russian mountain guns. Of the remainder of the army only about 50,000 men have been drilled after European fashion, and these act as the garrison of several of the larger towns. As regards the Chinese fleet consisting of 12 large steamers, three frigates and 15 gun boats, its value is often under-rated. It is, however, badly officered.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Byculla. In.	Cts.
Previously registered...	4	46	4	80	4	31
22 Tuesday.....	0	10	.....		.....	
23 Wednesday	...		0	29	0	7
Total.....	4	56	5	9	4	38

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts by the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company for the week ending 18th June:—

Stations.	Quantity registered up to week ending Friday, 11th June 1880.		Quantity fallen up to 6 p. m. on week ending Friday, 18th June 1880.		Total.	
	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts	Ins.	Cts.
Lanauli	4	84	0	80	5	14
Talegaon	4	59	...	...	4	59
Dhond	2	12	...	...	2	12
Nasik	0	76	...	...	0	76
Deolali	2	35	...	...	2	35
Pomalwari	0	20	...	...	0	20
Johor	1	1	...	...	1	1
Barsi	4	38	...	...	4	38
Madha	3	97	...	...	3	97
Mohol	2	55	...	...	2	55
Hudgi	1	86	...	...	1	86
Nimbora	0	54	...	...	0	54
Jabalpur	0	24	2	17	2	41
Nandgaon	0	47	...	...	0	47
Pachora	0	14	...	...	0	14
Mahejí	0	18	...	...	0	18
Bhadli	0	35	...	...	0	35

RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew:—

Date.	Pasju.		Vaitarna.		Palghur.		Gholwad.		Bulsar.		Surat.	
R. P.*	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.
June	3	62	4	72	2	67	0	89	0	45	...	
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	...	
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	
19	0	1	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	...	
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	...	
Total.	3	63	4	72	3	4	0	85	0	47	...	

*Previously reported.

SIVAJI.

Happy for him if he had lived to see
His country beggar'd of the last rupee.
—SIR PHILIP FRANCIS.

I HAVE searched for Sivaji's motto in vain. His war cry and that of his Mawulees was *Hur Hur Mahadeo*. I have come to the conclusion that it was the one engraven on the heart tablet of all cattle lifters and man lifters, and which the great Scotch Reiver Cranston of Cranston had the honesty to carve on the architrave of his castle gate—

"Whoever wants I'll no want."

TRAITS BAD AND GOOD.

He had a weakness for cutting off hands. Meadows Taylor makes one of his characters shudder in the shadow of a dark passage, as his eye suddenly caught sight of a human hand swimming in a bason of blood.

When James Forbes was at Dubhoy, a hundred years afterwards, his party were much tormented by a reiver in the jungle. At breakfast one morning his Bheels entered with a tray on which was something covered with a cloth. Present of a peacock or a haunch of venison? The Bheels with a grin of delight lifted the coverlet, when lo and behold the head of the wild man of the woods. I fancy Sivaji's morning meal was (not) disturbed occasionally by a similar incident.

"I have found thee, O! mine enemy," after which, digestion would go on with accelerated pace like a dram in the morning to a confirmed toper.

He had a news intelligencer whose duty it was no doubt to poise himself in naked majesty for hours on some outlying bastion or "coigne of vantage," look at the sun without winking, mew his mighty youth and preen himself,* scanning with falcon eye the great plains from Wassota to Parundhur, or worm secrets from some spy or straggler, and report the same to Sivaji *or* his mother who lay huddled up like a bundle of clothes, chewing betel nut in some corner of the "Palace." This man was Sivaji's "Press Commissioner," but wrote nothing, his business being "word o' mouth," for Sivaji disliked writing and writing men, like Lord Lake,

"Damn your writing
Mind your fighting."

In size, in physique, in soldier-like qualities, and in powers of endurance, the nearest likeness to him in our day, making allowance for the difference of the times was Sir Charles Napier and for a certain impetuosity and ubiquity Sivaji comes nearer to "the bearded vision of Sind" than any other man we know of.

In this last quality Sivaji was a perfect *sheitan ka bhace*. This from Napier's diary will do well enough for Sivaji.

"In 1845 I rode a camel seventy-two miles without a halt one night which is said to equal in fatigue one hundred and forty. I was once on horseback without being knocked up 22 hours; Napier on the scene of Afzul Khan's murder on his way to Mahableshwur is a piece of quiet writing, and curious in its way.

"The scene of Sivaji's honest conduct!! He and his *wagnuck*, it is their way, Sivaji, the founder of the Mahratta power, met Afzul Khan the Bijapore General at an arranged conference, pretending to embrace him, and having previously armed his own hands with steel claws, the *wagnuck*—tore him open."

That he had some good qualities is undeniable. His discipline, his practice of the toleration of religion, his respect and treatment of women are vouched for by his most inveterate enemies and are beyond all praise. A Muslim writer of his day says—

"His orders were to do no harm to the mosques, the Book of God, or the women of any one."

At a well which he built near Raighur, there was a seat.

"Here Sivaji would sit down and when the women of the traders and poor people came to draw water he would give the children fruit and talk to the women as to his mother and sisters."

All honour to him for a course of conduct which was entirely reversed by that "unlicked cub," his son and heir Sumbaji.

When the army was on the move Sivaji would not allow a woman in it, and it is said when thus occupied that he would rather hear the neighing of his enemies' horses than the sound of a woman's voice. Horrid man! Aurangzeb never did this.

HIS TWO GREAT CRIMES.

As the gates of Mahratta history are thrown wide open to us, we see depicted thereon like the bas reliefs of Ghiberti two great crimes. They are crimes of such conspicuous magnitude that in modern times they have only been equalled by Mahomed Ali's massacre of the Mamelukes and Napoleon's murder of prisoners at Jaffa. They are the same in kind, but different in degree. The end was the same. They were the first great strokes of Sivaji's policy and the blood then shed cemented the foundation of the Mahratta Empire.

The Pertabgur tragedy is so well known that we merely name it. The murder of the Raja of Jowly is less known. He was owner of all the hilly country south of Poona from the Ghauts inclusive to the sources of the Kistna, and had remained strictly neutral during Sivaji's progress to power.

Sivaji sent a Brahmin to open negotiations for his own marriage to the daughter of the Raja of Jowly *With his knowledge and approval*, the Brahmin assassinated the Raja, which Sivaji followed up by taking possession of his country, towns, villages and forts.

HIS MASTER PASSION

Was the love of money. All other passions were subordinate to this. The power of the sword is great—the power of money, "the sinews of war," is greater. It booted little that Sivaji was a good swordsman, marksman, a fit soldier in his shirt of mail *cap a pie*, if he had no money. He early in life recognised this truth, plundering peaceful *kafilas*, and carrying the proceeds to Torna. The cunning fellow when he took possession of this fort, dug up the treasure as if by accident—a miracle of the goddess *Bhovani*.

In every step of his onward progress, his necessities became the greater until he had a mint of his own at Raighur.

"His desire of money is soe great that he spares noe barbours cruelty to extort confessions from his prisoners at least cutts off one hand, sometimes both. . . . There were then about four heads and twenty-four hands cutt off."† If for nothing else than bribery he required money. It was bribery first opened the gates of Torna and Singhur. More potent than the sword of Bowanit (for when all else failed), it struck down the supple courtiers of Delhi and Bejapore.

He bribed the Viceroy of the Deccan. Without bribery he never could have escaped from Delhi, and without bribery he never had been able to assassinate Jowly or Afzul Khan. But to carry on the business of a great State, to equip, say, 30,000 horse and 40,000 infantry as in the expedition to the Carnatic in 1676, required large funds, and the national robbery—we can call it nothing else which he perpetrated on a great scale—supplied him with the means of doing so. Hence the annals of Sivaji are just a long series of burglaries and piracies. There was first the royal convoy at Kalliua, then followed the sack of Joonere, and the plunder of ships to the Red Sea and Mecca, the booty from Bajapur and Dabul; Surat, which he sarcastically called his "*Treasury*" was twice sacked by him and yielded enormous loot.

Barcelore, 130 miles below Goa, and other rich mercantile towns on the coast, incredible plunder from Hoobli and Jaulna, and forced contributions from Karwar to Golconda. Revenue with him meant war and war meant plunder. ‖ "No plunder no pay" was his maxim. "I rob you to reward my soldiers" was the salve he laid to his breast. So early as 1665 at the Treaty of Purundur, so anxious was he for a settlement with the Moghul that he engaged to pay forty lakhs of pagodas or two crores of rupees, and we do not wonder at it. He was quite good for five times the amount.

He was often gorged with plunder; of goods for example he had often more than he knew what to do with, and as much perplexed as a merchant whose warehouses are overstocked. He wanted *money*, not goods. An Agra merchant came to him when he was at Surat thinking to propitiate him with 40 oxen loads of cotton goods. Sivaji said, "where is your money?" The man replied, "I have had no time to sell my goods." The man's right hand was immediately cut off, and his goods burned before his face: Yes, that man ought to have had money.

Every year added to the pile at his great robbers' den of Raighur. There is one night during the Dewali when the Hindoo brings out all his treasure and worships it. Sivaji's god, *pour le exposition* must have been overpowering gold, silver, diamonds and rubies with cloth of gold and the richest vestments of Asia, "garments rolled in blood," a heap worthy of Tyre or Babylon. When he died he must have had several millions in specie at Raighur, rupees, Spanish dollars, gold mohurs of Hindustan and Surat, pagodas of the Carnatic, Venetian sequins and Sycee silver.

He loved diamonds and pearls much, for they are easily carried. On his flight from Delhi, a phoundar recognised him and a diamond and ruby worth a lakh of rupees saved his life, the phoundar wisely concluding that they were more valuable to him than the head of Sivaji. Even then he had gold mohurs and pagodas in walking sticks, jewels in old slippers, rubies encased in wax and concealed in the dress, and some jewels in the mouths of his followers. Sivaji's period was the great diamond time when Tavernier found 60,000 people working at a single mine 30 miles from Golconda. It was the gleam of a diamond ring that made his eye sparkle even on the coronation throne.

"The English made their obeisance at a distance and Narien Sinai held up the diamond ring" (value Rs. 125) "that was to be presented to him, *He presently took notice of it, and ordered their coming* nearer even to the foot of the throne." Noble king! Gracious Sovereign! *Bam Bam, Mahadeo!* It was a monsoon morning and the sun was spear high. Did the English Ambassador throw his buckled slippers at the king for luck and elbow his way barefoot amid the unblessed and unbreeched multitude to the foot of the august presence? History informs us not, but we give as much as we can gather from the Ambassador's report.

Behold, then, this piece of dumb show on in the barren rock of Bairee.

SIVAJI'S CORONATION.

See him on his golden throne like a waxen image at Madame Tussaud's. On one side of him two heads of colossal fish with enormous teeth all of solid gold, and on the other side horses' tails on the end of lances, Tartar emblems, no doubt, of dominion by sea and land.

A pair of scales were suspended from the top of a gigantic lance—a mockery—cruelty and injustice having long since turned the beam and sent up to Heaven the cry of an injured people,—a people whose homes were desolate, whose land was untilled and unmanured, for whoever sowed the seed Sivaji reaped the fruit—a people who could scarcely keep body and soul together, who built their houses with doors low enough that a man could not enter on horse back, whose koombies or objects of commiseration even to Bombay coolies, whose Brahmins and merchants were tortured with pincers until they told where their money lay, and whose land, Deccan and Konkan, in twenty years was reduced to the condition of a desert. § We come to

HIS DEATH.

In the midst of "these combustions" in 1680 died Sivaji. Returns to Raighur after a long and bloody raid to Jaulna, swelled knee joint, spitting of blood and all that sort of warning before death. Goes to "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." Here we leave him. Not so his Muslim historian Khafi Khan who pursues him with relentless fury to the other world. "The date of his death is found in the words, *Kaffir bafshannim vaft*, the infidel went to hell, which was discovered by the writer of these pages."

Here Napier's Sukkur address (comes pat enough.

"Gentlemen and beggars may ride to the devil, but neither gentlemen nor beggars have the right to send other people there."

His place in history may be gathered from these words of Aurangzeb, Emperor of Delhi, his greatest enemy who spent twenty years in the Deccan in the vain endeavour to subdue him and those who came after him.

"He was a great captain and the only one who has had the magnanimity to raise a new kingdom while I have been endeavouring to destroy the ancient sovereignties of India.

My armies have been employed against him for nineteen years and nevertheless his State has always been increasing."

Sivaji *may* be compared with Sir William Wallace. Both were well born. Both began life with guerilla warfare. Both dwelt in a land bristling with mountains, forts, and castles, and both reaped out of chaos the seeds of a Nation's Life and Character by dealing heavy blows on the invader of their country. A Mahratta might carry it farther, but here the likeness ends. The judgment of well educated men in every land will, we think, be in accordance with what we believe to be the dictates of eternal justice that while Sivaji was an aggressor on the liberty of man, Wallace was the saviour of his country and the hero of Scottish independence.

ERRATUM.—In previous article, instead of *Velore* read *Verole*.

§ In 1674 an English traveller near Kallian, with several villages in sight, had great difficulty in procuring even a hen for his breakfast.—*Fryer*.

Bombay, that was one of the pleasantest places infidels was brought to be one of the dismallest of deserts.—*Hamilton*, 1688.

"And was nothing done for Justice, Bulwunt? Was Justice dead in that country? Justice! echoed Bulwunt Rao, Justice ah mash what can the poor do for Justice?"—*Tara*.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been called to a telegram in your paper of this day's date, announcing that I have been appointed Conservator of Forests in the Nizam's Dominions. I would feel obliged by your kindly contradicting it, as the appointment has been given to my brother, Mr. R. S. Dobbs, late of the Imperial D. P. W. I still hold my former appointment of Judicial Superintendent of Railways, Nizam's Dominions.

F. A. DOBBS, Major.

Shahabad, June 21.

NOTES FROM LANOWLI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LANOWLI, JUNE 22.

THE weather is so delightfully cool here, that i is a matter of surprise more visitors did not find their way up to the station. During the summer months Lanowli affords, so far as its climate goes, a fine opportunity to health-seekers, and those affected by the heat at Bombay and other places, to recruit their health. In fact, if there was more accommodation it would rival Matheran, with less trouble in getting to the place. Year after year visitors increase. The hotel last month was crammed, and all available houses were taken up. If some enterprising sowcar would build a few good houses or cottages, the rent they would secure during the summer months alone would give him a very remunerative return on his outlay. Perhaps if Mr. Cleveland, solicitor, who is an extensive landed proprietor here, would invest in house property he would have no reason to regret it. The scenery, roads, and Lanowli woods would brace up anybody's constitution, besides all these attractions. The District Railway Surgeon resides at the station, and patients or invalids could have the benefit of medical attendance, besides being allowed to have their medicines made up at the hospital at far less cost than they could in Bombay. The station possesses croquet, lawn tennis, and badminton grounds, a racquet court and a penny reading and theatrical club. Visitors would, on application to the secretary of the Gymkhana, be allowed to become temporary members on payment of a very small subscription. The monsoon is now approaching and the heat preceding the regular downpour is just felt. We have had a few preliminary showers which has caused everything to have a splendid green and fresh appearance.

A death has occurred at Kurjut from the effects of a scorpion sting. The lad, a fine healthy child, was stung in six different places on the leg, and the father, through an ignorant popular belief that a scorpion's sting could have no serious consequences, neglected to have any medical advice, and the boy died within twenty hours after being stung, with symptoms resembling snake-bite. Parents who are exposed to risks like this ought to take warning, and not treat scorpions in the light regard that they generally do, especially where children are concerned.

Cultivation is in rapid progress, and cultivators predict an abundant harvest.

Talking of Gymkhana, reminds me to state that a fine library exists where all the Indian and home papers are taken, and in connection with it a billiard room with good tables is kept up. Those interested in volunteering have the advantage of a fine range to keep their hand in, and I must not forget to proclaim that the Lanowli company swamped the Sholapore team the other day at shooting which caused their pride to fall below zero. We have had a good many Bombay people up, and Mrs. and Mr. Graham together with Mr. Remington were the last to return home.

WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 18.—The barometer has risen considerably in Northern India, especially in Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Sind; and it has fallen slightly in Madras. In other respects the meteorological conditions remain unchanged. Excepting on and near the Himalays, where an easterly wind brings cloud and slight rain, hot westerly winds prevail in the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, and Central India; and in the Central Provinces, after a burst of rain, westerly winds and fine weather have again set in. Heavy rain continues to fall in Burma, Arakan, Assam, and Cachar, and lighter rain in Bengal and Behar. In the Punjab, Rawal Pindi and Simla report rain. In the South, Bombay, Goa, Cochin, Calicut, Bangalore, and Belgaum also report rain, in no case much exceeding half an inch.

LITERATURE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE Registrar of Native Publications has submitted to the Director of Public Instruction a brief review and analysis of the publications registered in the quarterly official catalogues for the year 1879. The total number of books catalogued during the year under report is 1,097, that is, 189 publications more than were registered in the year previous. These 1,097 works may be first divided as follows:—Books 923, Pamphlets 10, Periodicals 151, Miscellaneous 13, total 1,097. They may again be divided as Oriental and European works, the former comprising by far the greater number of publications; namely, those written wholly or partly in the Oriental languages, such as the vernaculars of India, and the sacred languages of the indigenous and naturalized foreign races living in this country. The latter class is represented by a few English, two Latin, and two Portuguese works. Of Oriental books there are 990, and of European books 107, total 1,097. Among the 107 English publications there are several numbers of different journals of antiquarian, literary and sectarian interest, some official reports, some volumes of reference such as guides to Bombay and Poona, different calculators useful to men of business, some poems, some school manuals and journals for school-boys, and a few works of a literary character and of general interest. One of the two Latin works is a musical composition, and the remaining book and the two Portuguese works are of a sectarian character. The oriental works registered during the year appear in one or two or more languages. This Presidency has four great vernaculars—Marathi, Gujarati, Canarese, and Sindi. Hindustani is also the vernacular of a considerable portion of the population. It has two forms or dialects, which are respectively distinguished as Hindi and Urdu. Books in these living languages are given collectively in the fourth column in the form appended to this report. The population also being composed of different races and professing different religions, there are several sacred and classical languages, such as Sanscrit, Magadhi, Arabic, Persian, Zend and Pehlavi. In all these dead languages books are issued more less every year. This year there are altogether 990 oriental publications; of these 300, that is, about 30·20 per cent., are original; 52, or 5·25 per cent., are translations; and 638, or 64·45 per cent., are reprints. The two great vernaculars of the Presidency, Marathi and Gujarati, absorb between them nearly half of the grand total of oriental publications. That the populations speaking the remaining vernaculars are still very backward in education and in literary activity, is a fact which comes prominently forward year after year in these annual reports. There have been only two books published in Sindi this year, both of which are reprints. No work has been printed in Canarese. The Hindi and the Urdu, the two forms of Hindustani, respectively count 18 and 33 works, or 1·82 and 3·33 per cent. of the total. Of these also 9 in the former and 19 in the latter are mere reprints. Brij and Marwadi have two works each, and the Guru Mukhi and Telugu one each. The proportion which the publications appearing in the classical languages bear to the grand total is very small, being 10 per cent. Again, of these 99 classical works 58, or 8·48 per cent., are purely Sanskrit, 8 Persian, 5 Arabic, and 2 Zend. Almost all these classical publications are mere reprints of old books. Only 8 works are registered under the head of biography, of which 6 are in Marathi, 1 in Gujarati, and 1 in Urdu. There are 23 publications registered under the head of Drama. Of these 10 are in Marathi, 8 in Gujarati, 4 in Urdu, and 1 in Hindi. Of the Marathi works, 5 are founded upon legendary tales given in the Purans; 4 are monthly numbers of a periodical entitled "Natyakatharnava" or a collection of dramas and novels; and 1 is an adaptation of Shakespeare's Cymbeline. Under the head of fiction there are 44 publications, 18 of these being Marathi, 17 Gujarati, 1 Sanskrit, 2 Hindi, 2 Urdu, 2 Persian, and 2 Arabic. They are of various sizes and merits. Many are reprints of well known popular tales and fables. There are only 34 volumes under the head of History. Of these 21 are Marathi, 12 Gujarati, and 1 Urdu. Nearly half of the publications comprised under this head are elementary school books. Among the remaining half, in the Marathi section there are thirteen numbers of the serial entitled "Kawya Itihas Sangraha" or a collection of historical poems. It is intended to publish old chronicles, historical and biographical, and old unpublished poems, both Marathi and Sanskrit. Under the important head of Language are comprised 68 publications of various sizes and merits. Of these 25 are Marathi, 8 Gujarati, 3 Sanskrit, 2 Hindi, 3 Sindi, 1 Urdu, 3 Sanskrit and Marathi, 6 Marathi and English, 9 Gujarati and English, 1 Latin and English, 1 Sindi and English, 2 Persian and English, 1 Persian and Gujarati, 1 English and Urdu, 1 Telugu and Marathi, and 1 Pehlavi, Gujarati and English. Most of these publications are school books, some are reprints of the school series in different vernaculars, and classics, books of paraphrases, small elementary grammars, glossaries, &c. There are 19 works under the head of Law. Of these 7 are in Gujarati, 2 in Marathi, 1 in Hindi, 1 in English and Marathi, 1 in Sanskrit, and 7 in Sanskrit and Marathi. The single Sanskrit work is entitled "Satika Manusmriti," or the Institutes of Manu with a commentary. Ten works are registered under the head of Medicine. Of these 4 are Marathi, 1 Gujarati, 2 Sanskrit and Marathi, 2 Sanskrit and Gujarati, and 1 Urdu. Under the head of Miscellaneous are comprised 479 volumes, or 43·68 per cent. of the whole number of oriental publications. Prize translations of the old Vedic hymns and of some of the Purans; several numbers of different periodicals in the Marathi and Gujarati languages, both literary and technical; a number of essays, large and small, on a variety of subjects; works on astrology, on military exercises, short accounts of well known mythological personages; receipts for the preparation of various articles of daily use, &c.; maps, &c.; are all put under this general head. Of the total 479 volumes, 278, or nearly 59 per cent., are Marathi translations in prose of some of the old Vedic hymns and Purans, which may be attributed to the increased desire felt of late among the publishers of Marathi books to place before the public translations of old Sanskrit works. Poetry comprises a large number of publications. They amount to 144, or 14·54 per cent. of the total number. Of these 53 are Marathi, 32 Gujarati, 37 Sanskrit, 3 Hindi, 5 Sanskrit and Marathi, 2 Sanskrit and English, 1 Sanskrit and Gujarati, 1 English and Gujarati, 3 Urdu, and 2 Persian. The collections contain some new editions of some popular Purans such as the Ramayan, Shiwalilamrit, Gurucharitra, Pandava Pratap, Ganeshlilamrit, Pandhari Mahatmaya; some reprints of several old and popular vernacular and classical poems, of songs and of hymns; several original pieces of varying merit. The single work registered under the head of Politics deserves special notice. "Shukraniti (Prakrit Samashlokisaha)," or a system of king-craft attributed to the ancient sage Shukra with a Marathi translation in verse, is one of the very few indigenous works which attempt to treat the acts of government in a systematic manner. It lays down rules for various branches of government. Many of these rules are good and uncommonly liberal. Of Philosophy (including mental and moral science) there are 49 volumes, almost all of which are reprints. Among these are several editions of the well known Bhagwat Gita. Religion comprises 73 publications. They are in several languages, both sacred and vernacular, and treat of the different forms of religion which prevail in this vast continent. In Science Mathematical and Science Natural, 21 works are registered under the former and 16 under the latter of these heads. All the publications comprised in them are small school manuals. The single work registered under the head of travels and voyages is entitled "Englandni Musafarinum Warnan," or a description of a journey to and in England. It is a reprint of the work which appeared in 1864. During the year under report books have been issued from 98 printing presses in this Presidency, as may be gathered from the quarterly catalogues published during that period. They are distributed as follows:—Bombay has 48 presses in which 531 books were printed. The Deccan has 23 presses in which 465 books were published. Gujarat has 15 presses in which 94 books were printed. Sind has two presses in which only 7 books were published. Of the total number of publications 606 were printed, while the remaining 491 were lithographed.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 22nd June 1880.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2

and his relations with Sir Donald Stewart have been as harmonious as they always were with General Roberts.

Pioneer.

SOME very misleading statements have been made in a Bombay paper regarding the present political administration at Kabul. The insinuation conveyed was that Sir Donald Stewart, Sir F. Roberts, and Mr. Lepel Griffin, were all at cross-purposes, that many grave scandals existed in the relations between the British authorities and the local chiefs, and that the Chief Political Officer was freely bribing every one from Abdurrahman downwards in order to effect a rapid settlement. The plain truth is that Mr. Lepel Griffin's relations with the two Generals are of the most cordial kind; there has never been any difference of opinion between General Stewart and his Political Officer, whose powers remain precisely the same as when Sir F. Roberts commanded at Kabul. As to the ridiculous misstatement of the political action taken with regard to the Afghan Chiefs, Mr. Griffin is described as doing everything which he has not done, and which he has persistently denounced. Nothing is given to Chiefs or people who have not done distinct service for the British. The story of the Afghan Chief who receives monthly an allowance double that of the salary of the Governor of Bombay, is an absolute invention: a fable that would be amusing if it were not mischievous. There is no Chief receiving a rupee in the way of monthly allowance from the British. Perhaps the best answer to the absurd charges of "enormous expenditure" and open bribery is to be found in the statement that the political expenses in Kabul have been reduced since Mr. Griffin's arrival at headquarters to about a quarter or a fifth of what they were previously. For the month of May the total political expenditure was a little over thirty thousand rupees. Regarding the negotiations with Abdurrahman Khan we can only repeat emphatically what we have had occasion before to state: not a sum of money was given to our Mission for the Sirdar, and on power was given to promise money for future expenses or indeed for any purpose.

MADRAS.

WRATHFUL WALLAHS.—An institution of a co-operative nature at Ootacamund has been somewhat exercised of late by two of its members taking advantage of the occurrence of a public entertainment to discuss some differences of their own in language more forcible than elegant. It is a curious fact that in these degenerate days, when the fear of having to answer for the use of Billingsgate by an appeal to pistols for two and coffee for one, is not before their eyes, some men allow themselves to apply epithets to those with whom they differ, with a freedom which startles the minds of persons who have been trained in wholesome fear of military discipline. However, in this instance under notice, the managers of the Institution called upon the offenders to apologise for their breach of the courtesies which ought to prevail among gentlemen. One of the offenders who was least to blame, and to whom a very opprobrious epithet, prefaced by a "big big D," was applied, reported the matter to the Government, and both gentlemen were sternly required to exchange retractations and apologies. The Wallahs have now kissed, and will be friends for the rest of their service.—*Madras Mail.*

CEREMONIAL FOR LORD LYTTON'S DEPARTURE.

THE following notice appears in Saturday's *Gazette*:—

The Right Honourable the Earl of Lytton will leave Simla *en route* for England at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 28th instant.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General desires that the same honours which were accorded to himself upon his recent arrival in Simla shall be paid to the Earl of Lytton upon the occasion of His Lordship's leaving Simla after resigning the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

A guard-of-honour will be drawn up opposite the entrance of Lord Lytton's residence, and another Guard-of-Honour will be drawn up opposite the Public Works Department Office.

The line of route from Lord Lytton's residence to the Public Works Department Office will be lined by Police.

A royal salute will be fired as Lord Lytton leaves Simla.

All Officers of Government at Simla will be in attendance at the Public Works Department Office at 11 a.m.

The Viceroy, accompanied by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and by the Members of Council, attended by his Personal Staff, and escorted by the body-guard, will bid farewell to Lord Lytton at the Public Works Department Office.

The following Officers will be in attendance at Lord Lytton's residence at 10.45 a.m.:—

Secretaries to the Government of India.

One of the Secretaries to the Government of the Punjab.

The Deputy Commissioner of Simla.

An Aide-de Camp to the Viceroy will attend upon Lord Lytton as far as Kalka.

Full dress will be worn by the Troops, and by all Officers, Civil and Military, on this occasion, and morning dress by all gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform.

The Earl of Lytton will leave Umballa Cantonment Station by special train at 10 p. m. on the 29th inst. THAT the railway stations at which halts are made for rest and refreshment, the principal Civil and the principal Military Officer will be in attendance. There will also be a guard-of-honour upon the platform.

At stations between Umballa and Bombay other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph the attendance of Officers is dispensed with.

Proper police precautions will be taken at all the stations along the line at which the train stops.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will make arrangements, in communication with the Naval authorities, for the embarkation of the Earl of Lytton at Bombay with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

The Resident at Aden will receive the Earl of Lytton with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

MAHOMEDAN ADDRESS TO THE EARL OF LYTTON.

THE following address has been presented to Earl Lytton:—

To the Right Honourable Earl of Lytton, Baron Lytton, of Knebworth, G. M. S. I., G. C. B., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the Members of the National Mahomedan Association, and Her Imperial Majesty's other Mahomedan subjects in Bengal and Behar approach your Excellency with feelings of extreme regret at your Excellency's departure from India, after filling with distinction for a period of upwards of four years the high and exalted office of Viceroy and Governor-General.

The early portion of your Excellency's august administration was signalised by a most important event which will ever remain enshrined in the grateful memory of Her Imperial Majesty's loyal subjects in this country, and will form a bright chapter in the annals of Her Majesty's rule in India. We mean the magnificent assemblage at the ancient capital of India, where the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India was proclaimed amidst a large gathering of Independent Princes, Native Chiefs, and Nobility, and the highest Civil and Military Officers of State—an act of graciousness calculated to bind her Imperial Majesty's subjects and feudatories in everlasting bonds of fealty and allegiance.

Although the occasion itself, and the gracious act of Her Imperial Majesty could not fail to arouse the highest degree of enthusiasm among Her Majesty's subjects and allies in India, we venture to acknowledge, with feelings of gratitude, that the brilliant success of the august assemblage at Delhi was mainly due to the personal influence, accompanied by the display of the most generous and benevolent exertions on the part of your Excellency.

We also acknowledge with deepest gratitude your Excellency's generous and sympathising solicitude for the amelioration of the social and political condition of Her Majesty's Mahomedan subjects in India. The graceful act performed by your Excellency, immediately after the close of the assemblage at Delhi, in laying the foundation-stone of the Anglo-Mahomedan College at Aligurh, the encouraging address delivered on the occasion to a large and influential meeting of the Mahomedan noblemen and gentlemen then present and the speech delivered at Lahore last year at the convocation of the Punjab University—all amply testify to the sympathising interest felt by your Excellency in the progress of Mahomedan education, and the advance of the social and political condition of our co-religionists.

We feel that we should be wanting in loyalty and devotion towards our gracious Sovereign were we to fail in acknowledging the untiring zeal and devotion manifested by your Excellency as Her Imperial Majesty's representative in this vast Empire, with a view to secure for that Empire a well defined and secure North Western frontier. And we regret that your Excellency's administration in India should have terminated at a time when the operations in Afghanistan are drawing to a satisfactory close.

In conclusion, we most respectfully and sincerely wish your Excellency a safe and happy return to England, and a long life and career distinguished in the future as it has been in the past.

We humbly trust that your Excellency, while in England, will continue to take as warm an interest in Her Majesty's Mahomedan subjects in India as your Lordship has evinced during the past four years of your Excellency's august administration.

Prince Mahomed Farrukh Shah, President, Nawab Meer Mahomed Ali, vice President; Nawab Delir Jung, C.S.I.; Nawab Syud Ahmad Ali Khan; Prince Wahajuddin (Mysore family); Prince Bashirodin (Mysore family); Moulovi Kabeerooddin Ahmed; Moulovi Daleelooddeen; Moulovi Sayud Islam B. B. and B. L., Hajee Noor Mohamed; Hajі Abdoollah Dagman; Falakooddowlah Bahadoor, Nawab Abdool Ghani, C. S. I., of Dacca; Nawab Ahsanoolah of Dacca, Syud Willayut Ali Khan, of Patna; Syud Mahomed Nawab of Patna, Moulvi Syud Imbad Ali Khan Bahadoor of Bhagulpore, Syud Amir Hossein, Secretary N. M. A., and many other Mahomedan gentlemen of Calcutta and Mofussil stations.

Calcutta June 4, 1880.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Government House, Simla, 8th June, 1880.

SIR,—His Excellency the Earl of Lytton desires me to express to you and to the Members of the National Mahomedan Association the pleasure with which he has received your farewell address.

His Excellency was glad to be able to evince his sympathy in the efforts made to promote educational progress among the Moslems of India by taking part in the interesting ceremony at Aligarh in the month of January 1877. He is pleased to receive your assurance that the Mahomedans of Bengal and Behar sympathise fully in the success of, and efforts made by, British arms on the North West Frontier of India.

Lord Lytton feels convinced that the loyalty to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, which pervades the address forwarded by your association, is really felt by the great majority of Her Majesty's Moslem subjects in Bengal, and in India generally.

The friendly feelings expressed by the Mahomedans of Bengal towards His Excellency personally, will always be a pleasant memory to the Earl of Lytton. I am, Sir, yours obediently, H. Brackenbury, Lieut Col. Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

To the Honorable Syad Ameer Hossein Khan Bahadoor.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

ON Wednesday (June 2nd) an influential deputation waited upon Lord Hartington, to call his Lordship's attention to the grievances of the Service generally, and more particularly to those created by the recent orders of the Government of India. The time for the deputation having been fixed rather earlier than was anticipated, it was not nearly so numerous as it would otherwise have been; but its composition clearly indicated that those grievances were so serious as to attract the sympathies of a large number of influential but wholly uninterested persons at home; for in addition to the Committee of the Indian Medical Defence Fund, and several retired officers of the Service, a large number of members of Parliament were present.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., very briefly indicating the nature of the grievances complained of, said that Deputy Surgeon General Ewart (Bengal Retired List) would explain them more fully. This Dr. Ewart did, referring in detail to the more prominent grievances, which have been already mentioned in our columns, explaining more particularly that, while there was no feeling of jealousy between the Indian Medical Service and their brethren of the Army Medical Department, he did think it hard that the former Service, which was exclusively devoted to the interests of India, should exen in India be so completely subordinated to the British Medical Department; and he pointed out a number of instances in which this was done. Dr. Lyons, M.P.; Mr. Synan, M.P.; Mr. Ernest Hart, of the British Medical Association, also addressed his Lordship to a similar effect; and after a few words by Mr. Cowan, M.P. for Edinburgh, President of the Committee, Dr. Ewart, in reply to a question by Lord Hartington, explained that although certain of the higher Civil appointments were open to the Indian Medical Service, that Service was properly a Military one, and these appointments practically excluded large numbers of Indian Medical Officers from the nobler service in the field, with its accompanying opportunities for distinction and honourable decorations, and he thought it was only fair that the highest Medical appointment of all should be allotted at least alternately to each Service.

In reply, Lord Hartington said:—I am quite aware of the high distinction of the Indian Medical Service, a distinction which it had well earned in the past, and is fully maintained in the present; and I am quite sure neither the Government in India nor the Government at home desire to do anything which would lower the status of that Service. The grievances spoken of are brought before me now for the first time, and it is, I fear, impossible for me to refer to them in detail. I have, however, listened with great attention to the remarks that have been made; and the point that seems chiefly to interest the deputation is the new arrangement that has been made for the reorganization of the Medical Service in India. It was admitted that reorganization was necessary, and it is the object of Government to effect that reorganization in the interest of the Service. The matter was decided upon by my predecessor last autumn, after what appeared to him very full consideration. I do not say that mistakes might not have been made, but I can hardly imagine that any apparent neglect or injury had been otherwise than unintentional on the part of the Government of India. I understand a number of memorials have been presented by officers in the Service, and these will receive full consideration at the hands of the new Governor, Lord Ripon. I think it is impossible for me to take any steps in this matter until I am in possession of the views of Lord Ripon. I shall bring to his knowledge the facts that I have received a very important and influential deputation, and that great interest is taken in the question by retired officers and the Medical profession generally. When I have had some communication with Lord Ripon, I shall be very glad to confer with Dr. Playfair and Mr. Cowan and other gentlemen who can give me assistance in the matter. In the meantime it shall have my most careful consideration.

The deputation then withdrew.

FAMINE IN KURDISTAN.

VISCOUNTESS STRANGFORD writes to the London papers as follows:—Since the attention of the public was called by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House meeting on the 6th inst., to the famine in Kurdistan, Armenia, and Western Persia, many frightful details of the existing distress have been telegraphed to the Foreign Office and to myself by her Majesty's Consuls. Consul Clayton telegraphs, May 16, that "40,000 persons must be fed for two months if they are to be kept alive," and implores me to send "a few hundred pounds to purchase the grain which is still in store at Monoh." He says that 138 persons have starved to death in Bashkaleh; and he writes of many of the survivors as being "too weak to walk or stand." Consul Everett writes that "twenty-six villages are utterly destitute, imploring for grain;" and adds that 107 persons have died of starvation in Alashgnerd. Major Trotter telegraphs the names of the villages in which he has distributed the money we have sent out to them; by this aid very many lives have been saved so far; but he says "there is fearful distress in Bashkaleh, and present measures are quite insufficient to prevent the wholesale destruction of the population." General Baker Pasha writes from Kharput, in April, that he is "utterly heartsick with the scenes of indescribable misery and ruin" he has witnessed throughout the country. Again, two telegrams reached me last night—one from Captain Everett, begging for money to be sent at once, and adding, "No time to lose;" the other from Consul-General Abbott, dated "Tabriz, May 29," where "Christians need help till harvest; Moslems suffering very much. Prices falling. Still many die daily from hunger." From one place alone, Mosul, is the last account really cheering; for it describes "the alleviation of a vast amount of human misery" by the £900 we have forwarded to Colonel Miles; but the improvement in the condition of the people has been materially increased by the despatch of several thousands of destitute persons on rafts to Baghdad. Thus the destitution is but removed from one locality to another. Our excellent Consuls are working manfully to distribute the aid we send to the poor people around them, choosing only the most hungry, whether Christian, Moslem, or Jew; their official position enabling them to give protection as well as relief to the sufferers. Their influence has in many cases induced those who had stores of grain put by to sell it at reasonable prices, and they have also better means of solving the hardest problem of all, the difficulty of transport in those mountainous and far-apart regions.

A POMPEIAN HOUSE.

THE Naples correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"The house which was begun to be excavated at the celebration of the Centenary of Pompeii, and is therefore called 'Casa del Centenario,' has proved to be the largest hitherto discovered, and is of peculiar interest. It contains two atria, two trichnia, four alæ or wings, a calidarium, frigidarium, and tepidarium. It occupies the entire space between three streets, and most likely a fourth, which has yet to be excavated. The vestibule is elegantly decorated, and its mossic pavement ornamented with the figure of a dolphin pursued by a seahorse. In the first atrium, the walls of which are adorned with small theatrical scenes, the pavement is sunk and broken, as if by an earthquake, and there is a large hole through which one sees the cellar. The second atrium is very spacious, with a handsome perisyile, the columns—white and red stucco—being twenty-six in number. In the centre is a large marble basin, within the edge of which runs a narrow step. On the pedestal at one side was found statuette of the Faun. The most interesting place in the house is an inner court or room, on one side of which is the niche, with tiny marble steps, often to be seen in Pompeian houses. The frescos on the walls are very beautiful. Close to the floor runs a wreath of leaves about a quarter of a yard wide, with alternately a lizard and a stork. Above it, about a yard distant, droop, as if from over a wall, large branches of vine or ivy and broad leaves like those of the tiger-lily; all very freely, naturally, and gracefully drawn. At each corner of the room a bird clings to one of these branches. Then comes a space—bordered at the top by another row of leaves—in which is represented a whole aquarium, as if the room were lined with tanks. There are different sorts of shells and aquatic plants lying at the bottom of the water, and swimming in or on it all kinds of fish, jelly fish, sepiæ, ducks and swans, admirably sketched with a light yet firm touch. On the left wall of the room, above the fishes, are two sphinxes, supporting on their heads square marble vases, on the brim of each of which sits a dove. Behind the niche and on the left side of the room runs a little gallery with a corridor underneath, lighted by a small square holen in the border of hanging branches. The wall of this gallery behind the niche is decorated with a woodland landscape. The other rooms are also very beautiful; one with a specially elegant design on a black ground; in another a small fresco representing a man pouring wine out of an amphora into a large vessel. The bath-rooms are large and elegnat, the cold bath spacious and of marble. In one room a corner is dedicated to the *lares* and *penates*, and in the fresco decoration, among the usual serpents, &c., I noticed the singular figure of a Bacchus or bacchante, entirely clothed with large grapes. In one of the mosaic pavements is a head of Medusa, the colours very bright and well preserved. As some of the rooms are only excavated to within two or three feet from the floor, it is possible that many valuable ornaments or statuettes may yet be found, as everything indicates that this splendid house belonged to some rich citizen."

BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£2,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
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CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bough and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
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STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
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ENGRAVED & EMBOSSED IN OVERS, NEATLY & WITH DISPATCH, IN THE BEST ENGLISH STYLE.

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SEEDS and GARDENING IMPLEMENTS
PALEKAR & Co., in thanking their Constituents and the General Public of Bombay and Upcountry for their kind patronage during the past seven years, beg respectfully to announce that they have JUST RECEIVED their first supply of LAWN GRASS, FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS, PHOSPHATIC MANURE, and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO. They have also just unpacked a splendid set of Horticultural Implements of very superior manufacture, consisting of Rowsers, Billhooks, Grass-cutting Scissors, Hoes, Flower Cutters, Flowerholders, many varieties of Garden Scissors of most approved pattern, Forks of different sizes, Spades, Shovels, Rakes, &c., &c. Illustrated Price Lists can be had post free on application,

PALEKAR & Co.,
May 17, 1880. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barre	lbs. each.
FF	11-8 do	do.
FFF	19 do	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen	lbs.
FF	do 9	do.
FFF	do 10	do.
	4 do	do.
F	do 10	do.
FF	do 11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.
Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per Barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents,
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

REV. D. DAVIES, Sunny-place, Ponthir, Mon., writes, Nov. 24th, 1879: "Having suffered a most severe shock of the nervous system, through the very sudden death of my beloved wife, I was very much afraid that I would not be able to study and preach for many months. In this critical crisis, a friend advised me to procure 'Cobden's Quinine and Phosphorus Pills.' I am pleased to inform you that, after taking a few doses, I felt increased vigour of mind and body, and in a month was able to resume all my pastoral duties, and have continued to labour without interruption. As a remedy for nervous exhaustion, I consider 'Cobden's Pills' incomparable. I have given them to many who have been victims to neuralgia Pains, neuro indigestion, giddiness in the head, &c, and in all cases they have proved a perfect cure."

REV. T. C. HOSE, Rector of Roydon, Diss., writes, Nov. 22nd, 1879: "I gave the 'Cobden's Quinine and Phosphorus Pills' sent me to the daughter of a parishioner who suffered intensely from Neuralgia, and she took them according to directions, and declares herself cured. This is not the only instance I have noticed of their wonderful effects for the alleviation and, in fact, cure of this distressing complaint.

REV. JOHN SHEWARD, of Milton, Kent, writes: "My nerves were so shattered that I dreaded the simplest duties, and lost all energy and pleasure in the performance of them. The despondency I endured became almost unbearable. Since taking 'Cobden's Pills,' the change in my health for the better is very marked. I have lost that horrible depression, my nerves are much stronger, and my general health very greatly improved. I cannot express how truly thankful I feel for the remarkable and pleasing change.

COBDEN'S PILLS (Quinine and Phosphorus)
Produce appetite and a healthy digestion. Renew the strength. Renovate the failing power. Remove sensations of fatigue. Produce sensations of exhilaration. Cause no after depression. Increase the capacity for mental and physical exertion. Produce cheerfulness. Give a coolness and dexterity to the mind. Confer freshness, originality, and energy on the mental processes. Produce sensations of increased muscular power. Stimulate the nerve power. Cure Impotence.

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PROPRIETORS, SUSSEX DRUG COMPANY BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

WAR!!!
O H WORLD
OH MEN, WHAT ARE YE, AND OUR BEST DESIGNS
THAT WE MUST WORK BY CRIME TO PUNISH CRIME.
AND SLAY AS IF DEATH HAD NOT THIS ONE GATE.
BYRON.
THE COST OF WAR.

"Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in a suit of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house one every hill-side and in every valley over all the earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it a college in every state, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the service of Almighty God, and every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven."—RICHARD.

WHAT CAN BE MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR!

"I will tell you what is ten times, and ten thousand times, more terrible than war—Outraged Nature. She kills, and kills, and is never tired of killing till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn, that Nature is only conquered by being her. . . . Man has his courtesies of War; he spares the woman and the child. But Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity; for some awful but most necessary reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man—with the musket or the pick-axe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of preventable suffering, the mass of preventable agony of mind and body, which exists in England year after year."—KINGSLEY.

HOW MUCH LONGER MUST THE
CAUSES OF THIS STARTLING
ARRAY OF PREVENTIBLE DEATHS
CONTINUE UNCHECKED?

FOR the MEANS of PREVENTION and for preserving Health, by natural means, see a large Illustrated Sheet, wrapped with each bottle of
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

HOW to PREVENT DISEASE and PREMATURE DEATH by natural means, see
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

WHAT EVERY TRAVELLING TRUNK and HOUSEHOLD in the world ought to contain—
BOTTLE of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."
Without such a simple precaution the jeopardy of life is immensely increased.
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THE NURSERY.
BRAIN FOOD in CHILDHOOD.
SLEEP.
HEALTH in CHILDHOOD.
FRESH AIR, and
ENO'S FRUIT SALT
PREPARED FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT.
IMPORTANT to PARENTS.

SHOULD a parent have nothing to bestow on a child but a narrow education, still he will bless you if you form his body to health, and strength, and activity, whether he earns his simple meal by labour at the plough, anvil, or axe. On the contrary, if you neglect his health and strength, and leave him a debilitated wretch, he will curse you, though a millionaire.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT is an INDISPENSABLE REQUISITE in the PRESERVATION of CHILDREN'S HEALTH.
INJUDICIOUS DIET.

AS a gentle LAXATIVE or TONIC it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of late hours, over-hasting, or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. Unlike other salines, instead of lowering the system, it invigorates it. The FRUIT SALT ought to be kept in every nursery, not only for use as a health-giving, pleasant,
COOLING, REFRESHING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, but also as a convenient and valuable remedial agent. Colds, feverishness, fevers, inflammatory diseases, &c. Many fevers and other inflammatory diseases would be thrown off, or greatly modified, if the FRUIT SALT and a blanket bath were used at the outset.

In disorders of the stomach or of impure blood it is invaluable, for not the least of its recommendations is its resemblance to fruit in the natural way in which it relieves the system of effete matter, which, if retained, poisons the blood. Its advantage over fruit is that it can always be at hand when required: at the same time it is in every respect as harmless as the finest ripe fruit, from which it is obtained.
STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT."—"All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it."—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878

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IT ought to be kept in every bedroom, in readiness for any emergency, for under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm.

"SUCCESS IN LIFE."—A new invention is brought before the public which commands success. A score of *abominable imitations* are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that employed in an original channel could not fail to secure reputation and profit.—*Address.* CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S patent.

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PRICES FOR CASH.
Quarts ....Rs. 4 12 per doz. In Casks of 4 doz.
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GIESLER'S FOR INDIA, THEIR FINEST BRAND.

	Credit.		Cash.	
Quart per doz.....	50	0	48	0
Pint "	26	8	25	8

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CHAMPAGNE.
FROM MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN.
AT EX CHAMPAGNE.
Carte Blanche, dry.....per doz. quarts. Rs. 36 0
Cabinet India, extra dry ..... " " 42 0
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FROM MESSRS. REIN AND CO., MALAGA.
Malaga Sherry, 1875 .....Per doz. quarts Rs. 16 8
Do. do. 1876 ..... " " 17 8
Do. do. 1873 ..... " " 20 0
Do. do. 1868 ..... " " 31 0
Montilla Sherry ..... " " 21 0
Malaga Sweet Mountain, 1876..... " " 19 0
Do. do 1871..... " " 21 0
Muscatel, 1873 ..... " " 19 0
Do. 1876 ..... " " 20 0
Madeira 1873 ..... " " 18 0
Do. 1871 ..... " " 20 0
BURGUNDY.
FROM A. CHARLEY, ESQ., LYONS.
Clos-du-Changrenon, a light breakfast
Wine.....per doz. quarts. Rs. 10 0
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Medoc .....Per doz. quarts Rs. 8 0
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Chateau Larose ..... " " 24 0
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FROM MESSRS. MUNNEE & SPANN, BORDEAUX.
Haut Sauternes .....Per doz. quarts Rs. 18 0
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